Our Mission and Vision

The District adopted the following mission and vision statements, after considering relevant legislation regarding the District's role and responsibilities, and receiving policy guidance from the governor and the Department of Environmental Protection:

Our Mission

To manage and protect water resources of the region by balancing and improving the following:

Water Quality

Flood Control

Natural Systems

Water Supply

Our Vision

To be the world's premier water resource agency

Our Values

Excellence

Our knowledge, experience and passion set us apart as world-renowned water managers

Team

We are committed to the success of all as individuals, as a team and as an organization

Communication

We value and expect open, honest and timely communication

Honesty

Honesty is never compromised

Service

We meet our internal and external customer's needs with professionalism and integrity

Integrity

Teamwork and sound science are the foundation of our excellence

Diversity

Our diversity is the cornerstone of our strength

Focus

We are steadfast in our belief and commitment to the District's mission

Adaptability

We embrace change by taking informed risks and capitalizing on new opportunities and challenges

Enthusiasm

We do the coolest work on the planet!

Program Policies

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts are directed by Florida Statute to take into account the cumulative factors that affect water resources and manage them in a manner that ensures their sustainability. The Florida legislature further directs those agencies to apply the following policies:

- Provide for the management of water and related land resources
- Promote the conservation, replenishment, recapture, enhancement, development and proper use of surface and ground water
- Develop and regulate dams, impoundments, reservoirs and other works, and provide water storage for beneficial purposes
- Promote the availability of sufficient water for natural systems, and for all reasonable and beneficial uses
- Prevent damage from floods, soil erosion and excessive drainage
- Minimize degradation of water resources caused by the discharge of stormwater
- Preserve natural resources, fish and wildlife
- Promote recreational development, protect public lands, and assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors
- Promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of Florida

Guiding Principles

Accomplishing the District's mission and implementing the programs and projects identified in the District's budget requires a unified effort by the members of the Governing Board, District staff, other agencies and groups, and the public. Such unity can be achieved only when each group understands the guiding principles that reflect the culture of the agency. The following principles reflect these core beliefs:

- The District will balance the needs of natural resource systems, flood protection and water supply, all within the context of a regional ecosystem.

- The District will maintain accountability and the prudent use of financial resources. The District has adopted 16 principles of financial management that govern the following:

    - Purchase of goods and services
    - Preparation of financial reports
    - Management of cash, debt and reserve funds
    - Preparation of operating and capital budgets
    - Maintenance of sound internal controls and audit functions

- The District recognizes the value of cooperative relationships with the public and private sectors and other members of the community, and the need to communicate strategic decisions to these audiences.

- The District will achieve the budget implementation through effective communication of priorities, multi-disciplinary teamwork and inter-departmental coordination.

- The District values the diversity of its workforce for the varied perspectives its members bring in accomplishing our mission.

By following these guiding principles, the District will maintain its reputation and position as a recognized steward of water resources.

Long-Term Goals

St. Lucie Estuary

To carry out its mission and vision, the District has established long-term goals, objectives and policies. These are codified in The District Water Management Plan (DWMP), completed in August 2000. The DWMP defines the District's role in water resources management and provides comprehensive, long-range guidance for the implementation of District responsibilities under state and federal laws. The plan identifies four major areas of responsibility in managing water resources: water supply, flood protection and floodplain management, water quality, and natural systems management.

The DWMP, in conjunction with the District's Strategic Plan and annual budget cycle, enables the agency to meet its goals and position itself to design, build, operate and maintain the diverse projects and processes needed to attain the identified objectives. As the budget is developed each year, the District aligns its activities to support the achievement of these goals.

Mission Element	Agency-wide Goals	FTE Positions	FY2005 Budget (In Millions)	Share of Budget (%)
Water Supply	• Maintain and increase available water supplies, and maximize overall water-use efficiency for human and environmental needs • Prevent adverse impact to water supplies	237.5	$95.9	12.1%
Flood Protection	• Minimize damage from flooding by optimally operating and maintaining the primary flood control system • Determine the need for increased capacity within the primary flood control system to attain targeted levels of service • Promote nonstructural approaches to achieve flood protection, as a means to protect and restore the natural features of the floodplain	804.7	$240.6	30.4%
Water Quality	• Protect and improve surface water quality • Protect and improve groundwater quality	292.0	$215.7	27.2%
Natural Systems	• Maintain the integrity and functions of water resources and related natural systems • Restore the integrity and functions of water resources and related natural systems to a naturally functioning condition	436.8	$240.1	30.3%
	TOTAL	**1771**	**$792.3**	**100%**

Linking Programs to Agency-wide Goals

To meet its long-term goals, the District has established 10 programs that support the agency's mission. Regional programs cover the Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades system, as well as the coastal areas. These region-based programs are as follows:

- Kissimmee Restoration
- Lake Okeechobee
- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)
- District Everglades
- Coastal Watersheds

The remaining five programs support the efforts of the previous five programs and of the District in general:

- Land Stewardship
- Operations and Maintenance
- Regulation
- Water Supply
- Mission Support

Each of the 10 programs has a goal expressed in the Strategic Plan, and these goals are related directly to the District's long-range goals and policies described at the beginning of this section. Regional programs encompass the agency's goals for their respective regions in all four of the District's Areas of Responsibility (AOR): Water Supply, Flood Protection, Water Supply and Natural Systems. Regional restoration and protection are the central functions of these programs. The other five programs are also essential in serving the District's AORs and long-term goals:

- Land Stewardship obtains and manages necessary lands
- Operations and Maintenance manages the District's water control structures
- Regulation and Water Supply protect the functions of the District's four AORs while facilitating human use
- Mission Support enables the agency to function as a business operation

S-127 Pump Station near Lake Okeechobee

District programs are organized so that a program coordinator manages each program. Each coordinator has responsibility for the successful implementation of the program and its projects and processes. These programs encompass all activities undertaken by the District.

The following table shows the alignment of the District's program budget to long-term goals:

Program Name	Program Goal	FTE (Positions)	FY2005 Budget (In Millions)
Coastal Watersheds	• Restore coastal watersheds and estuaries through local initiatives • Provide a better understanding of restoration effects on coastal ecosystems • Decrease flood damage through proactive flood management planning	38.1	$30.3
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	• Restore, preserve and protect South Florida's ecosystem while providing for other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection	158.2	$285.0
District Everglades	• Contribute to Everglades restoration by restoring water quality, restoring hydrology and improving planning and operational decisions through applied science	180.3	$69.2
Kissimmee Restoration	• Restore the ecological integrity of the Kissimmee River and floodplain ecosystem • Improve water quality, water supply, natural resources and flood control levels of service in the Kissimmee Upper Basin • Regulate the headwater and river system to balance affects to the upper and lower basins	44.4	$48.2
Lake Okeechobee	• Improve the health of the Lake Okeechobee ecosystem by improving water quality, reducing or eliminating exotic species and better managing water levels	55.3	$21.0
Land Stewardship	• Restore conservation and preservation lands to a natural condition • Provide compatible public access • Efficiently manage project lands	51.5	$57.1
Operations and Maintenance	• Minimize damage from flooding • Provide adequate regional water supply • Protect and restore the environment by optimally operating and maintaining the primary flood control and water supply system	568.9	$145.5
Regulation	• Provide fair, consistent and timely review of permit applications in accordance with the adopted rules and criteria of the District • Ensure compliance with issued permits • Take enforcement action where necessary	186.3	$16.5
Water Supply	• Ensure an adequate supply of water to protect and enhance natural systems and to meet all existing reasonable-beneficial uses, while sustaining water resources for future generations	70.1	$23.4
Mission Support	• Ensure business and data integrity in compliance with Florida Statutes and Governing Board policy by providing timely and accurate business, human resource, technical, policy, outreach and safety expertise within consistent, reliable, streamlined processes	417.9	$96.1
	TOTAL	**1,771**	**$792.3**

Please see the Work Plan and Budget section for details about how each program contributes to District goals and the measures used to determine whether these goals are achieved.

Economic Outlook

Growth in the local economy affects the District's ability to generate revenues. This is because the District's primary revenue is from ad valorem taxes, which are property taxes based on assessed values of property in the region. Population growth and the associated construction of housing and commercial structures contribute to the growth of assessed property values by increasing the number of units. Low unemployment and interest rates contribute to the maintenance or increase of property prices, resulting in higher assessed values.

Population in the District has increased significantly in the recent past and this growth is expected to continue over the next five years. Overall, the District's population is expected to grow at a rate of approximately 1.6 percent per year. While the largest numerical increases in population will be in the large urban counties of the Southeast Coast (Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade), the highest growth rates will be in Collier and St. Lucie Counties.

Florida's economic conditions are improving. The August 2004 employment figures, released by the Agency for Workforce Innovation, indicate a slightly lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.5 percent for Florida, compared to a seasonally adjusted rate of 5.4 percent for the entire United States. This year's Florida unemployment rate is also lower than the Florida seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 2003, which was 5.2 percent. Initial claims for unemployment increased by 34 percent compared to a year ago, but it is believed that many of these new claims for unemployment are hurricane related. There is a high degree of month-to-month fluctuation in the number of new jobs created.

Inflow for Stormwater Treatment Area 3/4

Based on insurance industry estimates, economic losses from hurricanes in Florida this year are between $19 billion and $36 billion, compared to an estimated $35 billion in losses from Hurricane Andrew in 1992. An ancillary effect of the hurricanes, however, has been an increase in construction activity associated with the repair of damaged structures. The Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation put into place a number of assistance and job placement services in response to the Florida hurricanes. The U. S. Department of Labor has awarded a total of $75 million in National Emergency Grants to assist Florida in recovery efforts resulting from recent hurricane damage. Florida's Department of Revenue estimates the hurricanes will have a $3.8 billion impact on the tax roll.

The 2004 real estate market in South Florida was strong prior to the onslaught of the four hurricanes. Although some temporary slowdown in the real estate market is likely, the long-term impact of these hurricanes on real estate is not expected to be signigicant.

While the above factors indicate a generally promising economic outlook for South Florida in the near future, the potential for terrorism, worsening economic conditions and catastrophic weather events means the District must prepare for such contingencies. As a result, the District has established an Economic Stabilization Fund as part of its overall Principles of Financial Management. This fund has been established to set aside reserves to address unforeseen events, and to offset unexpected revenue downturns. As of September 30, 2004, the economic stabilization reserve was $13.7 million.

Ten-Year Financial Forecast

The District has prepared a 10-year financial forecast for FY2006 through FY2015. This vital planning tool provides a view of a longer timeframe when prioritizing resource allocations among competing programs.

As in FY2004, the 10-year forecast focuses on revenue sources for which the District can exercise spending discretion. The goal was to map out a strategy for prioritizing expenditure of discretionary funds over a 10-year period. The following key assumptions were at the core of the basic approach:

Ad Valorem Revenue Projections

The ad valorem revenue projections were based on the assumption that millage rates would stay at existing levels. Any increases in ad valorem revenues, therefore, would have to be the result of tax base increases.

Ad valorem revenue projections were based on projected tax base increases. These increases were calculated for counties falling within the District's jurisdiction, per the October 2004 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference forecast for FY2007 through FY2012. The projection for FY2013 through FY2015 reflects a slightly more conservative rate than the last available yearly projection. The FY2006 estimate is based on the District's historical average for the preceding seven-year period.

Expenditure Projections

To properly frame the revenue projection and give a more realistic indication of available net revenues, expenditure projections were also made. It was assumed that current effort levels would be continued for programs supported by the revenue sources identified in the study, and that staffing costs would increase at an annual rate of 6 percent, based on historical averages. It was also assumed that operating and capital expenditures supported by these revenues would increase 2.5 percent per year, as indicated in the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for this area.

Approach

Since District revenue sources are dependent on their intended uses, revenues for FY2004 were grouped into three main fund categories:

Group A: Discretionary Funds

The District has the authority to spend Discretionary funds for any valid purpose, without being restricted by program or activity. Included in this category are District-wide and Okeechobee Basin ad valorem revenues, interest accrued on cash balances of these funds, permit fees, sale of surplus items and lease fees.

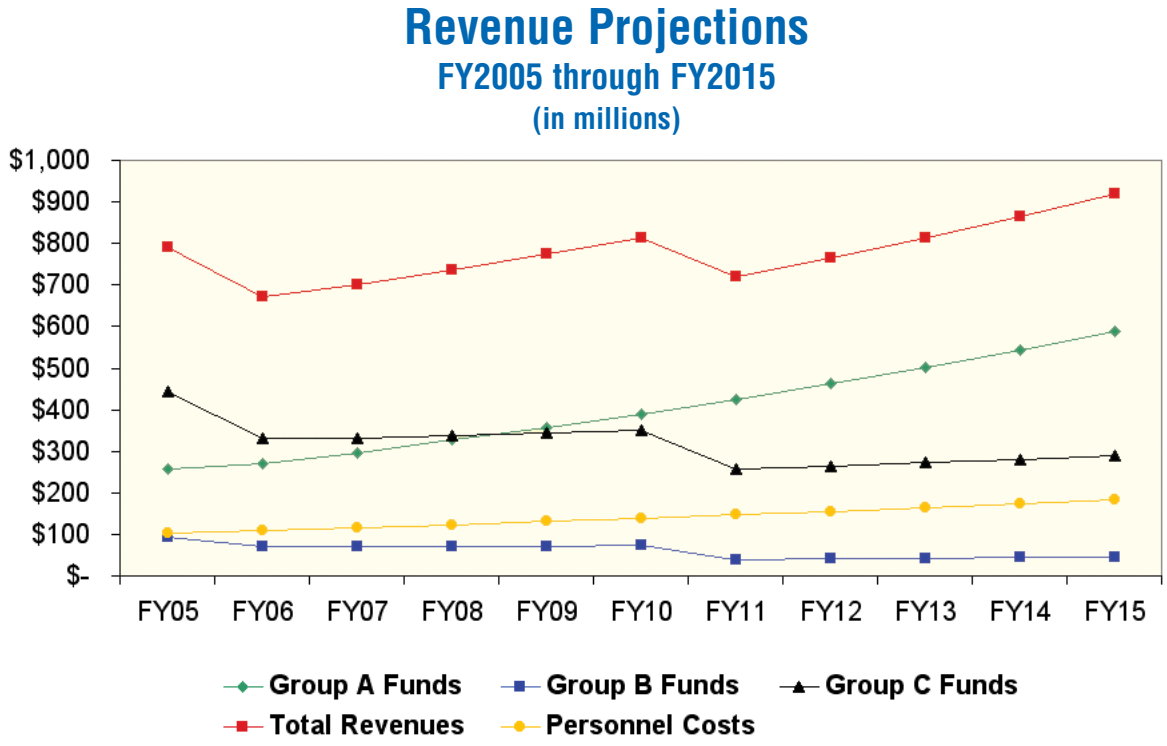
Group B: Discretionary Funds with Restrictions

The District has leeway as to how some funds will be used, as long as they are used within a given range of mandated activities or programs. Included in this category are funds from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund, which derives revenue from the statewide documentary stamp tax on real estate transactions; the Florida Forever program, which is a 10-year program of state-issued debt from which the state's five water management districts receive funding; and Big Cypress Basin ad valorem revenues.

Group C: Restricted or Dedicated Funds

Funds received for a specific purpose or program are not available for at-large District activities. This applies to funds derived from such sources as the U.S. Department of Interior, District mitigation programs and the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund. Also included in this group is the 0.100 mill Okeechobee Basin ad valorem levy, which is dedicated for the Everglades Construction Project (ECP); the annual $100 million District ad valorem commitment to CERP; and Everglades Agricultural Area and C-139 Basin agricultural privilege taxes.

All three groups were projected for the 10-year period of FY2006 through FY2015. The following graph reflects this projection, and includes the FY2005 budget for all three groups of funds:

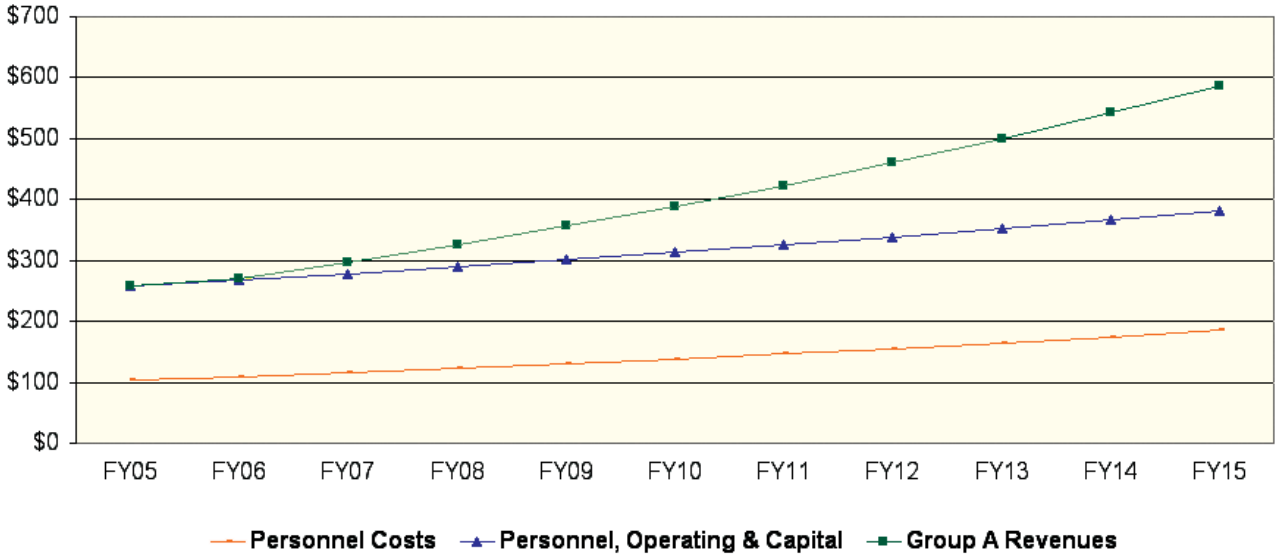


Identification of discretionary revenues was at the core of the District's 10-year forecasting exercise. The goal was to determine how much funding could reasonably be expected for new or existing programs, after supporting current service and staffing levels. It was hoped this information would enable policymakers to provide direction for the best use of these funds. Group C funds were not considered, as they represent revenues received by the District for specific programs. Simply stated, if the work supported by these revenues is not going to be performed, these revenues would not be available for other District activities. Although similarly dedicated, Group B funds offered opportunities for use in alternative programs, given certain limitations. These opportunities were considered and included in the annual 10-year strategic planning horizon.

The graph below reflects a 10-year projection of discretionary funds, compared with a projection of personnel, operating and capital costs supported by those funds. The graph shows that although Group A revenues are projected to increase by $329.5 million, it is also projected that $124.8 million of this increase would be consumed by a rise in personnel, operating and capital costs. These costs are projected to rise from $257.5 million in FY2005 to $382.3 million in FY2015. The expenditure projections in the graph assumed a 6 percent annual increase in staffing costs, based on historical data. Also assumed was a 2.5 percent annual increase in operating and capital costs, based on U.S. Department of Labor CPI data from October 2004.

As the graph indicates, Group A revenues are projected to outpace expenditures by over $204 million by the end of the forecast period. Cumulatively, this equates to over $939 million over the 10-year period.

Use of Discretionary Funds
FY2005 through FY2015
(in millions)



	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Group A Revenues	257.5	269.5	296.1	326.4	357.1	388.8
Personnel, operating and capital costs	(257.5)	(267.5)	(278.0)	(289.0)	(300.6)	(312.6)
Net discretionary revenues	0.0	2.0	18.1	37.4	56.5	76.2
Cumulative		2.0	20.1	57.5	114.0	190.2

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Group A Revenues	423.2	461.6	500.6	542.3	587.0
Personnel, operating and capital costs	(325.3)	(338.6)	(352.4)	(367.0)	(382.3)
Net discretionary revenues	97.9	123.0	148.2	175.3	204.7
Cumulative	288.1	411.1	559.2	734.5	939.2

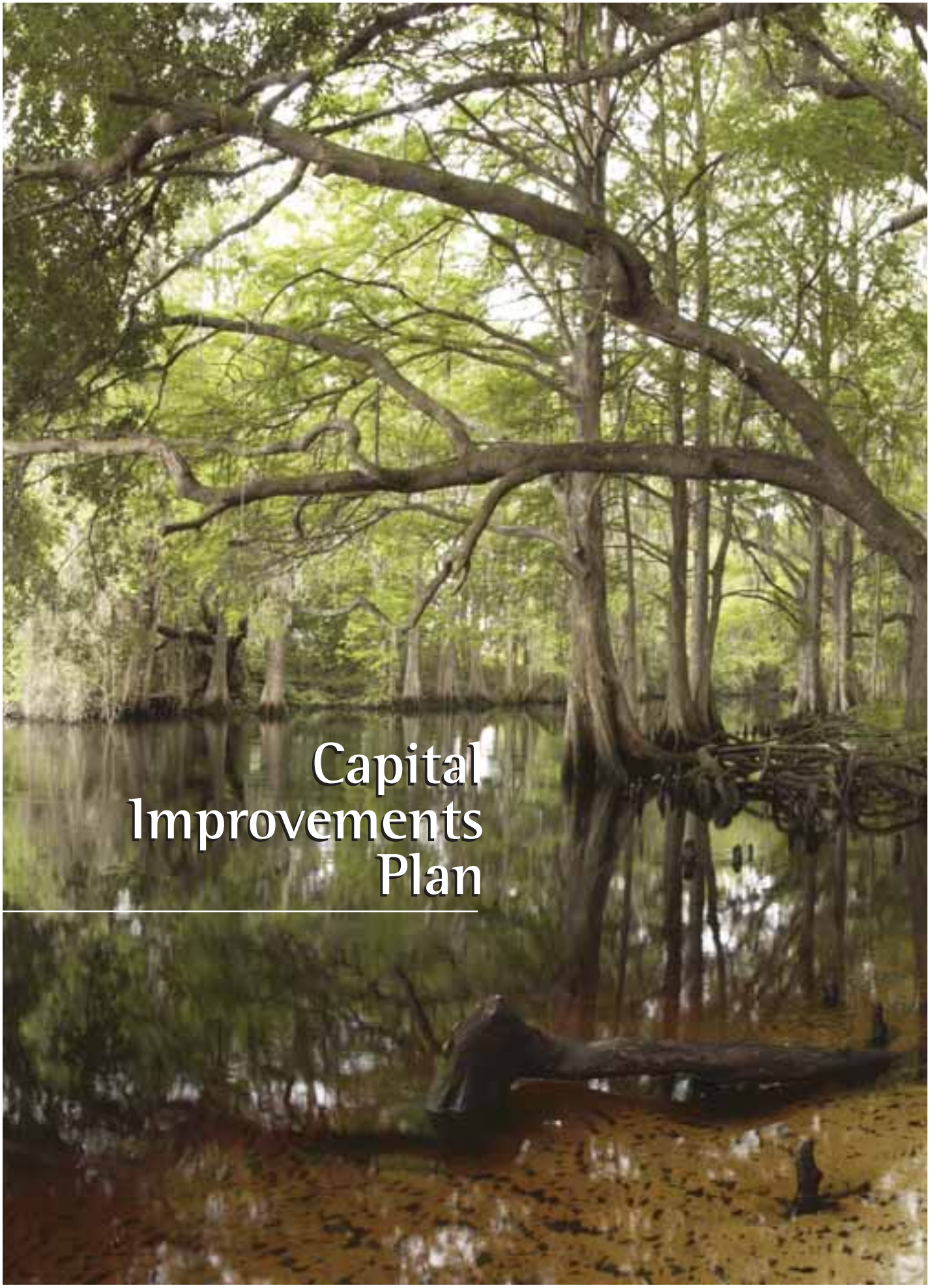
Summary

Current economic trends indicate there is strong likelihood the District will continue to enjoy robust growth in its ad valorem tax base. This was substantiated by the state's Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, which along with many other factors, considered the impact on the tax rolls of the four hurricanes that hit Florida during 2004. District-wide tax roll growth estimates range from 7 percent to 10 percent over the forecast period. Total discretionary revenue, which is composed primarily of ad valorem funds, is projected to grow by $329.5 million, from $257.5 million in FY2005 to $587 million in FY2015.

In contrast, personnel, operating and capital costs supported by these revenues are expected to increase from $257.5 million to $382.3 million during the same period, for an increase of $124.8 million. This assumes that increases in personnel and other costs can be held at reasonably low levels for existing programs. As a result, it appears the District will have substantial levels of available net discretionary funds with which to expand services and/or begin new programs and projects.

Additional revenue growth is dependent on strategic management. It is understood that for management to take full advantage of projected revenue growth, it must strive to:

- Target the use of discretionary funds to strategic program and project priorities
- Mitigate the growth in ongoing personnel costs
- Control contractual service costs by aligning with the District's strategic direction and properly estimating annual funding requirements
- Shift eligible costs, such as the Water Management Lands Trust Fund and Florida Forever, to Group B funding
- Pursue alternative revenue sources, such as local government partnership agreements, public/private agreements, increased lease revenues and expanded permit fees



Capital Improvements Plan

Capital Improvements Plan Overview

The Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is a five-year budget plan that includes estimated capital project expenditures, anticipated revenues and project descriptions for FY2005 through FY2009. The FY2005 portion of the CIP is the District's financial plan for capital project expenditures that are beginning, continuing or scheduled to be completed during the fiscal year.

CERP Construction

The projects included in the CIP reflect District priorities outlined in the Strategic Plan. The CIP provides a formal mechanism for making decisions on capital projects and the budget. It also supports the District's mission by providing a framework for allocating resources between District programs, based on improvement or refurbishment, construction and land acquisition priorities.

The plan includes a five-year financial schedule of expenditures and revenues for approved capital projects in the current fiscal year and a four-year capital project forecast. Also included in the plan is a detailed description of each capital project. The five-year CIP projects are classified under seven of the 10 District programs. Those programs are the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), District Everglades, Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Land Stewardship, Kissimmee Restoration, Lake Okeechobee and Mission Support.

The FY2005 capital budget totals $488.8 million, which is $1.8 million or .4 percent less than last year's capital budget of $490.6 million. This reduction resulted from net increases and decreases in all seven programs, with the more significant decrease of $7.5 million in the CERP program. Contributing to this decrease was a lower beginning balance in the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund. Partially offsetting this program decrease was an increase in ad valorem funding dedicated to CERP.

Capital Expenditures

- A capital expenditure is a capital outlay for a physical asset, constructed or purchased, that has a minimum cost of $750 and an expected useful life in excess of one year.
- The CIP excludes tangible personal property.
- Capital outlay expenditures include land improvements and easements, land acquisition and associated costs, water control structures, bridges, buildings and building improvements.

This year, the CIP has been included in Volume II of the District's 2005 South Florida Environmental Report (SFER). The report is a product of a major consolidation process authorized on May 12, 2004 by the Florida legislature, in Laws of Florida, Chapter 2004-53. This legislation directs the District to undertake a pilot project to consolidate mandated plans and reports to the Florida legislature and the governor. The report will be submitted to the legislature on February 15, 2005.

The CIP is available for review in Volume II, Chapter 9 of the SFER. The five-year financial plan is outlined as a spreadsheet in Appendix 9-1 of Volume II of the SFER. The individual detailed capital-project description pages may be referenced in Appendix 1-3 of Volume II. The report can be found at http://www.sfwmd.gov/sfer/. Click the "2005 South Florida Environmental Report" link, and then click the "Volume II Chapters" link under the Table of Contents.

Project Plan Linkage to Budget Development

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) development begins during the District's strategic planning phase in December, and CIP funding needs are analyzed as part of the District's 10-year financial forecast and long-term funding strategy. The CIP is developed through partnerships between the Budget Division, project managers, program coordinators and their respective financial appointees.

Within each program, the capital projects are chosen based on guidelines from the Governing Board, executive management and the Budget Division. Individual long-range project plans set forth by the program coordinators are also considered during CIP development. A brief description of how capital projects are selected and prioritized within each program follows:

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Program

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and Critical Restoration Projects (CRP)

Scheduled program expenditures reflect the implementation plan developed jointly between the District and its federal partners, lead by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The original schedule for CERP implementation was developed as part of the Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study (April 1999). This multi-agency effort resulted in setting the program's goals and objectives. This plan was subsequently approved by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

The first revision to the original implementation schedule was called for in the Master Program Management Plan (August 2000). Further revisions to the schedule have been made as Project Management Plans (PMP) for specific projects are completed.

Currently, the overall process through which the program's implementation is modified and/or re-prioritized is governed by the Master Implementation Sequencing Plan called for in the CERP Programmatic Regulations. The Programmatic Regulations direct the District and the USACE to develop a new schedule and sequencing plan, taking into account work already done, and project component packaging. These regulations also direct the District and USACE to consult with a variety of federal, state and tribal entities. It is through this consultation process that the public will have the opportunity to provide comment. The District is also collaborating with the Water Resources Advisory Commission to present the plan, as well as other programmatic regulations, to the public for review.

Operations and Maintenance Program

Improvements to system-wide water control structures

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program's 50-year Asset Replacement/Refurbishment Plan serves as the long-term plan for C&SF system-wide water control structure improvements. The plan incorporates input from assets manufacturers, internal standards developed in O&M during the last 40 years, USACE nationwide standards and assessment of the general condition of assets. The elements in the internal standards are evaluated and updated on a regular basis, and the condition status is updated based on semi-annual inspections of field stations. This recurring process is how the long-term projections for the plan are built and refined over time.

For the short-term projection, O&M considers first the projects that could not be accomplished in the previous fiscal years. Those capital projects are labeled "backlogged due to insufficient funds" and are added to the list of new projects included in the 50-year plan's long-term schedule.

The criteria table is the next step in ranking the capital projects. The criteria are as follows:

1. Engineering condition status
2. Probability of failure
3. Consequences of failure

These elements are evaluated by an engineering team and discussed with field functional-unit directors. Based on these elements and criteria, the projects are scored and ranked. The capital projects are prioritized according to this ranking and O&M adds as many projects to the District's CIP as funding will allow. The projects for which there is no funding become "backlogged" and are considered in the following fiscal year.

Since its inception in 1977, the Big Cypress Basin (BCB) has formulated a series of five-year plans to define and outline plans for achieving its broad range of water management objectives. Resource planning guidelines require that programs and schedules be reviewed periodically to assess progress, and determine whether plan additions and amendments need to be made. Beginning in 1985, a comprehensive construction program was undertaken to retrofit the water control structures in the Golden Gate Canal System, in an effort to reduce continual over-drainage and enhance flood control capabilities. Subsequently, the premise of the capital construction program was extended to other problem areas in the Basin. A comprehensive watershed management plan assesses the effectiveness of Basin facilities to meet emerging needs and formulates engineering plans for incorporation into the CIP.

The BCB's capital improvements plan is based on a 10-year strategic outlook and developed at the direction of the Basin Board. It is then discussed at public Basin Board meetings and approved by the Basin Board. The plan is updated every two years to address emerging issues for fulfilling the Basin's statutory missions. The BCB's current plan, developed for the FY2005-2014 period, reflects changing needs and priorities in the Basin which include the recurrent droughts and floods in southwest Florida.

District Everglades Program

Everglades Construction Project and Long-Term Plan

The projects included in the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) and their construction schedules are mandated by the Everglades Forever Act (EFA), which was passed by the Florida Legislature in 1994. The EFA also provided the funding sources for program implementation, including the 0.1000 mill ad valorem levy in the Okeechobee Basin, the agricultural privilege taxes levy in the Everglades Agricultural Area and the C-139 Basin, and other federal, state and local sources. The original project component estimates were based on the 1994 Conceptual Design Document and have been refined through the years. ECP program expenditures have been scheduled to comply with legislative timelines for land acquisition and construction, while keeping within the approved revenue stream.

In FY2003, the 1994 EFA was amended to include implementation of the Long-Term Plan as the strategy for achieving compliance with water quality standards in the Everglades protection area, and expanded the use of the District's dedicated 0.1000 mill ad valorem, agricultural privilege taxes and other revenue sources to fund this plan. Project timelines and cost estimates were established in the Conceptual Plan for Achieving Long-Term Water Quality Goals final report, dated March 17, 2003. They were further refined in the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals final report, dated October 27, 2003. Each fiscal year's Long-Term Plan budget will be based on this document. Project Management Plans will be revised at various phases of each project, and project cost estimate changes or schedule alterations will follow a required formal review and approval process.

Kissimmee Restoration Program

Kissimmee River Restoration

The goals and objectives of this program were set forth in the Project Cooperation Agreement signed by the District and the USACE in 1994. The program has many features that must be accomplished in a sequence that maintains flood protection for adjacent interests. The program schedule was developed and agreed to by the staff of both the District and the USACE. After flood protection and mitigation features are completed, backfilling features are scheduled to commence. The District, as local sponsor, is responsible for land acquisition, while the USACE is responsible for backfilling construction work.

Mission Support Program

Facilities plan

A five-year facilities plan has been developed to schedule capital improvements throughout the headquarters campus and at various service centers. This plan is used to prioritize the most necessary elements to implement into the budget during the budget development process.

Land Stewardship and Lake Okeechobee Programs

Other capital projects are undertaken based on the availability of funds within individual program targets developed by the Budget Division, unless dedicated funding is provided for a specific project.

CIP Development Process

The CIP is updated during the annual budget development process. A sample of the form used to gather information on each capital project follows on the next page. This form is used as a tracking tool to provide in-depth information about the capital project and its funding needs. The form is completed for each capital project scheduled to begin within the five-year span, and is submitted to the Budget Division for technical review during the budget development process. Budget analysts review capital projects within their respective programs to ensure that the capital project meets the program objectives, the District's mission and is within the program's funding targets. The project is included in the CIP if it meets program goals and is expected to have funding available for capital construction and operating costs for current and future years. The CIP budget for the current fiscal year is approved by the Governing Board as part of the annual budget.

Please see the Budget Development Process in the Financial Overview section for more information about how the capital budget is developed.

Capital Project Description Form

PROGRAM: District Everglades

ACTIVITY: Ba00

Project Title: STA 3/4 Works and STA 3/4 Enhancements

Type: Stormwater Treatment Area

Physical Location: Palm Beach County

Square Footage/Physical Description: The effective treatment area of this project is approximately16,600 acres. The major components of STA 3/4 are, but are not limited to, the following: Inflow Pump Station G-370 and G-372, gated spillways G-371 and G-373, STA 3/4 Works, West L-5 widening, supply canal, and U.S. Highway 27 bridge relocation. The purpose of the project is to enhance the treatment effectiveness of STA 3/4. The project includes construction of 3.3 miles of levee, 6 water control structures, one 24-cfs pump station, power and telemetry in STA 3/4, Cell 3. Construct one 54-cfs pump station in STA 3/4, Cell 1, and one 29-cfs pump station in STA 3/4, Cell 2. Herbicide treatment in STA 3/4, Cells 1B, 2B, and 3B for conversion to SAV is included.

Expected Completion Date: STA 3/4 and the enhancements will be completed by FY2007.

Historical Background/Need for Project: Florida's Everglades Forever Act (1994) outlined a comprehensive plan to restore a significant portion of the remaining Everglades ecosystem through land acquisition, construction, research and regulation. The goal is to improve water quality, water quantity (hydroperiod), and prevent the spread of exotic species. The overall restoration and cleanup effort described in the act is known as the Everglades Program.

Plan Linkage: Agency Strategic Plan goal, to complete the Everglades Construction Project.

Area(s) of Responsibility: Natural Systems

Alternative(s): Based on the commitments to date from the many stakeholders in the Everglades Program, there is no acceptable alternative to complete the Everglades Construction Project.

1. **Basic Construction Costs:** $19,807,990 *(See Note 1)*
2. **Other Project Costs:** $0 *(See Note 2)*
3. **Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial:** see FY2001 Form *(See Note 3)*
4. **Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing:** $2,789,608 *(See Note 4)*

Project Phase Schedule (items #1 and #2 above):

FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
$10,401,991	$6,885,058	$2,520,941	$0	$0

Schedule of Operating Costs (items #3 and #4 above):

$2,789,608	$2,873,264	$3,251,261	$3,349,148	$3,448,786

Note 1: *Provides estimates for design, construction, construction management, permits, inspections, communication requirements, utilities, site development and any other basic construction cost.*

Note 2: *Provides estimates for land and land acquisition associated costs (surveys, existing facility acquisition, professional services, etc.), and any other costs not associated with basic construction.*

Note 3: *Provides amounts for anticipated increases (i.e., incremental costs) in personnel, equipment furniture and any other expenses during the first year of operation.*

Note 4: *Provides annual amounts for any anticipated additional operation and maintenance costs that would be incurred to support this facility/project after the first year of operation.*

Capital Project Description Form Instructions

The following instructions are provided to guide users when completing the capital-project description form:

The purpose of the CIP is to project future needs and anticipate future funding requirements to meet those needs. The CIP should include only those projects that will be owned by the District and that the District will capitalize.

The CIP includes expenditures for basic construction costs (including construction, construction management contracts, permits, inspections, site development, etc.) and other project costs (land, surveys, existing facility acquisition, professional services, etc.). In addition, it includes operating costs that reflect anticipated changes in program costs (including salaries and benefits), changes in maintenance costs and changes in utility costs.

Project Descriptions

Program: Each District capital project is to be assigned to one of the following programs.

- LAND STEWARDSHIP
- DISTRICT EVERGLADES
- OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
- WATER SUPPLY
- KISSIMMEE RESTORATION
- REGULATION
- LAKE OKEECHOBEE
- COASTAL WATERSHEDS
- MISSION SUPPORT
- CERP

Activity: Each capital project is to be assigned to one of the program activities. Please refer to the approved DLT program structure sheet.

Project Title: Provide the activity name or line item name as it appears in the Oracle Budget System.

Type: Describe the type of construction being performed.

Physical Location: Provide the street address or general location, including city and county.

Square Footage/Physical Description: Provide square footage, if applicable. If not, provide general description of the structure or project.

Expected Completion Date: Provide the expected completion date (month and year) for the entire project. Please note that this date must coincide with the financial schedule. For example, if a project is to be completed in June 2010, then the financial schedule below must show estimated dollars through the fiscal years up to FY2010.

Historical Background/Need for Project: Provide a brief explanation of the need for the project, with a brief background of the project.

Plan Linkage: Provide the plan linkages that correspond with your project.

Area(s) of Responsibility (AOR): Indicate which AOR the project supports:

- Water Supply
- Water Quality
- Flood Protection
- Natural Systems

Alternative(s): Describe the impact on the District if this project were to be moved back or canceled.

In summary, the District's overall capital budget reflects the attention that has been paid to the agency's long-range needs and strategic planning issues. These issues will be discussed throughout the year with the Budget and Finance Advisory Commission and the District will continue to develop standards and priorities for the long-range needs in capital budgeting.

Funding Sources for Capital Projects

The District's CIP is financed through many sources, ranging from District ad valorem to a variety of state and federal sources. The following list details the funding sources that support the CIP:

Taxes

Ad valorem taxes are imposed on the value of real and personal property as certified by the property appraiser in each of the 16 counties within the District's boundaries. It may be imposed on either of the two basins that make up the District (the Okeechobee Basin and the Big Cypress Basin), or it can be District-wide.

The Everglades Agriculture Privilege Tax is a tax levied on all agricultural production land in the Everglades Agricultural Area and the C-139 Basin, and is used to fund the Everglades Construction Project.

State Sources

The Lake Okeechobee Trust Fund contains money received from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through state appropriation to help fund restoration projects to limit phosphorous inputs into Lake Okeechobee.

Florida Forever is a 10-year state bond program from which the state's five water management districts receive funding for environmentally sensitive and project-related land acquisition.

The Save Our Everglades Trust Fund contains money received from the state of Florida to fund CERP land acquisition, design and construction activities.

State Appropriations are set aside by the Florida legislature through the annual budget appropriation process for specific purposes.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission funds are received from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for CERP.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection funds are received from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for major projects in CERP.

The Water Management Lands Trust Fund is a Florida program that derives revenue from the statewide documentary stamp tax on real estate transactions for land acquisition and management.

Alligator Alley Toll Revenue comes from tolls generated on Alligator Alley (designated as State Highway 84 and federal Interstate Highway 75). The tolls are authorized by law to be used for environmental projects to restore the Everglades.

Federal Sources

U. S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service funds are received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA – NRCS) for CERP.

Federal Emergency Management Agency revenues are received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency mainly for flood mitigation projects in the O&M Program.

Allapattah Easement revenues are from the sale of easements through enrollment in the Wetland Reserve Program, administered by the USDA – NRCS.

Other Financing Sources

Wetland Mitigation fees are collected from private businesses and other governmental agencies when they are issued wetlands mitigation permits. The fees pay for land acquisition and long-term management.

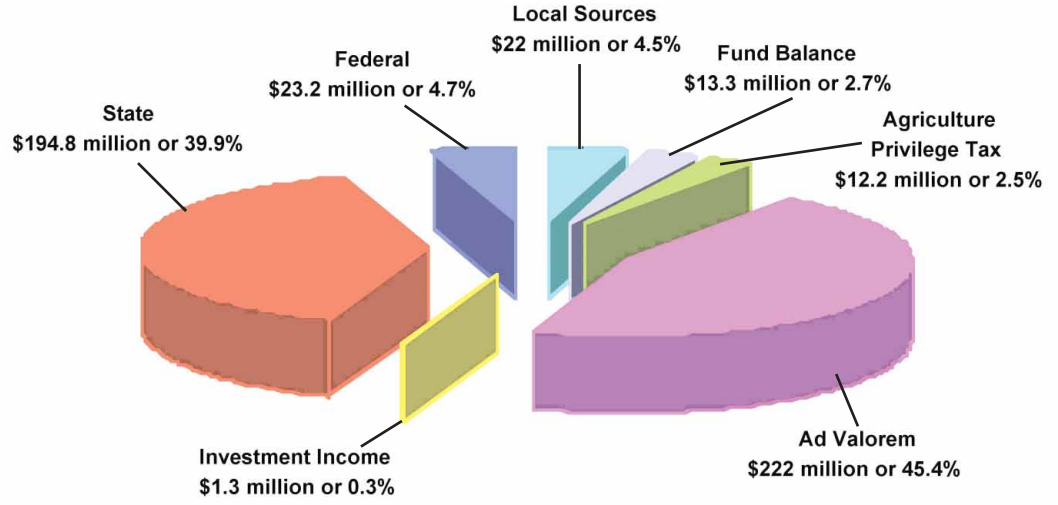
Lake Belt Mitigation fees are collected as mitigation for impacts resulting from rock mining in the Lake Belt area of Miami-Dade County. The fees pay for land acquisition and long-term management.

To the extent that it is necessary and practical, the District borrows funds for capital financing. Debt plans and targets are reviewed annually in conjunction with the CIP. The District anticipates issuing debt in the next three years to accelerate construction of several major capital projects in the CERP Program.

Please see the five-year Capital Improvements Plan spreadsheet at the end of this section for actual funding amounts for the sources above and the specific projects they support.

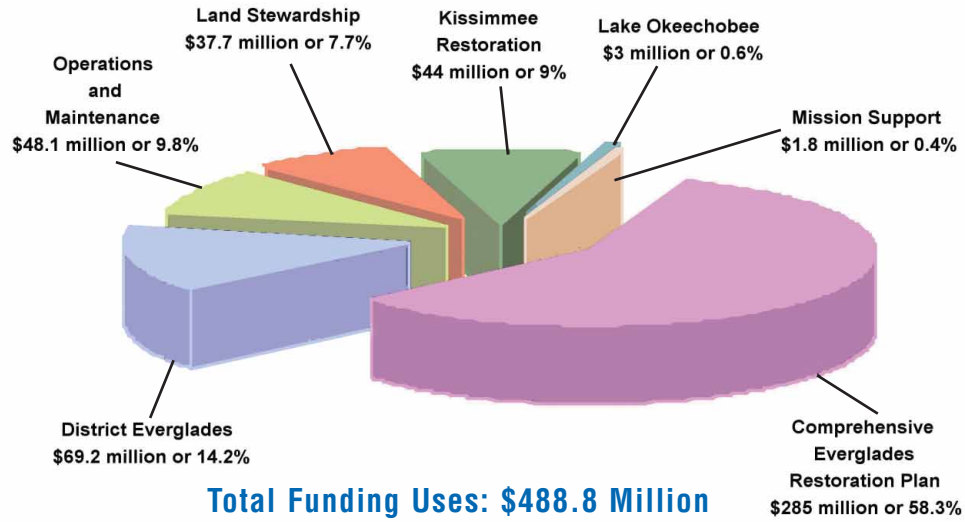
The charts below depict the District's adopted FY2005 funding sources and uses for capital projects. The estimated funding sources for FY2005 total $488.8 million. These funds will be used for capital projects in seven District programs. Descriptions of some of the major projects within these programs are shown on the following pages.

FY2005 Funding Sources



Total Funding Sources: $488.8 Million

FY2005 Funding Uses



Total Funding Uses: $488.8 Million

Major Capital Projects by Program

CERP Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the CERP Program totals $285 million. The program is funded by ad valorem taxes (35.1 percent), state (53 percent), local (7.7 percent) and federal (4.2 percent) sources.

Construction at the CERP Ten Mile Creek project

As shown in the CIP, the capital budget for the CERP Program is anticipated to decrease every year for the next five years. The construction and land acquisition expenses were projected to be $1.1 billion, and the operations phase has an estimated cost of $20.1 million over five years. In accordance with the agreement signed between the governor's office and the District, however, substantial capital requests are anticipated for the construction of the accelerated CERP projects. The District is in the process of updating its CERP CIP to reflect the acceleration of these projects.
A brief description of the major capital projects for the CERP Program and a detailed explanation of the operating costs follow:

Ten Mile Creek

St. Lucie County

This project includes an aboveground reservoir with a pump station and a gated water-level control structure that will provide seasonal or temporary storage of stormwater from the Ten Mile Creek basin. The intent of the project is to attenuate summer stormwater flows into the North Fork of the St. Lucie River Estuary. This will be accomplished by capturing and storing passing stormwater. The captured stormwater will then be passed through a polishing cell for additional water quality treatment before being released into the North Fork.

The FY2005 capital budget for Ten Mile Creek is comprised of $1.3 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $10.3 million in construction costs and $0.6 million in operating costs, for a total of $10.9 million. It is expected that construction costs will initially increase in FY2006 and then gradually decrease in the following years. The scheduled completion date is FY2007.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Pump maintenance, electricity, gate maintenance, aquatic weed control and mowing	$0	$0	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000

Tamiami Trail Culverts (West)

Collier County

The project involves construction of 62 culverts at 54 locations under Tamiami Trail, and 15 culverts at 8 sites under Loop Road. This project is necessary because existing bridges and water control structures are inadequate for transmitting surface water beneath the Tamiami Trail. The elevated roadbed of the Tamiami Trail is a physical barrier to the natural surface water sheetflow. The borrow canal immediately north of the Tamiami Trail intercepts this south-southwest flow and transfers it to an east-west flow direction until it exits south through bridges or water control structures. Due to this channelization of flow-ways, some wetland habitats receive too much fresh water, while others do not receive enough. Also, the seasonal hydropatterns (quantity, timing and distribution of surface water flows) are interrupted.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Tamiami Trail culverts is comprised of $5.1 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $21.3 million in construction costs and $0.6 million in operating costs, for a total of $21.9 million. It is anticipated that construction costs will increase in FY2006. They are expected to gradually decrease in the following years. The scheduled completion date is FY2007.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Culvert/riser maintenance, aquatic weed control and mowing	$0	$0	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000

Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed/Imperial River Flowway

Lee County

This project involves acquisition of land and its restoration to a natural state. The project will reestablish a more natural flow pattern to 4,670 acres in Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW), restore the Imperial River's natural flow-way to Estero Bay and reduce river nutrient loads. This environmentally critical area east of Bonita Springs has been significantly altered by construction of roads, house pads, agricultural berms and ditches. These alterations have resulted in restriction of historical sheetflow, unnatural water impoundments and flooding, increased pollutant loading to the Imperial River and Estero River, and disruption of natural wetland functions. Water that historically flowed southwest has been partially diverted to the east by roadbeds and single-family houses. This has resulted in decreased hydroperiods (excessive drainage) in wetlands to the west of the CREW and the Corkscrew Sanctuary, and increased hydroperiods in the CREW and Corkscrew Sanctuary.

The lands proposed for acquisition have been divided into five- and 10-acre tracts that are being developed into single-family home sites. The area has a history of flooding problems that have required the evacuation of residents from the area. If the land continues to be developed, additional roads, house pads, septic tanks and drain fields will increase the blockage of the surface water flow, and contribute additional water quality degradation in the environmentally sensitive area around the Imperial River and its headwaters.

The FY2005 capital budget for Southern CREW/Imperial River Flowway is comprised of $2.1 million in construction costs. The projected cost for five years is $2.1 million, of which $2 million is for construction in this budget year, and $0.1 million is for operating costs. It is anticipated that project construction will be completed in FY2005. The land was purchased in prior years.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Aquatic and exotic weed control	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000

Lake Trafford Restoration

Collier County

Lake Trafford

The project will involve removal of approximately seven-million cubic yards of unconsolidated organic material from the lakebed, and acquisition of 625 acres of land for disposal of the dredged material. Lake Trafford is the largest lake south of Lake Okeechobee and is located roughly three miles west of Immokalee. The lake is the headwaters of the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary and CREW to the west-southwest and the Fakahatchee Strand system, including Camp Keis Strand and the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge to the south. Approximately seven-million cubic yards of unconsolidated muck on the bottom of the lake were created in the 1970s after herbiciding a hydrilla bloom. During storm events, the sediments are disturbed, which causes an increase in suspended solids and dissolved nutrients. Loss of water clarity and unconsolidated sediments has resulted in a decimated fishery, and loss of an important eco-tourism resource in southwest Florida.

The FY2005 capital budget for Lake Trafford restoration is comprised of $7.9 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $28 million in construction costs and $0.4 million in operating costs, for a total of $28 million. In FY2006 and FY2007, it is anticipated that the construction costs will increase to $10 million per year and then decrease in the following years. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Aquatic and exotic weed control	$0	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000

C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir – Part 1

Hendry, Glades and Lee Counties

This project includes an above-ground reservoir located in the C-43 Basin, with a total storage capacity of approximately 160,000 acre-feet. The initial reservoir design assumed 20,000 acres, with water levels fluctuating up to eight feet above grade. The purpose of this project is to capture basin run-off and releases from Lake Okeechobee. The reservoir will be designed for flood attenuation, to provide environmental water supply deliveries to the Caloosahatchee Estuary, and to reduce salinity and nutrient impacts of run-off to the estuary.

Caloosahatchee River

The FY2005 capital budget for C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir – Part 1 is comprised of $2.3 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $6.3 million in construction costs and $61.9 million land purchase costs, for a total of $68.2 million. It is expected that the majority of the land will be purchased in FY2006, resulting in the need for an increase in funding of $42.2 million. The remaining land is scheduled for purchase in FY2007. There are no anticipated operating costs for part 1 of this project. The scheduled completion date for part 1 is FY2007.

Indian River Lagoon – South

Martin and St. Lucie Counties

The Final Project Implementation Report for the Indian River Lagoon – South project recommends a plan for Martin, St. Lucie and Okeechobee Counties that will improve water quality within the St. Lucie Estuary (SLE) and the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) by reducing the damaging effects of watershed run-off; reducing high-peak freshwater discharges to control salinity levels; and reducing nutrient loads, pesticides and other pollutants. The project will also provide water supply for agriculture to offset reliance on the Floridan Aquifer.

This project includes three separable elements. The C-44 Basin Storage Reservoir includes an aboveground reservoir with a total storage capacity of approximately 40,000 acre-feet, and is located in the C-44 Basin. The C-23 and C-24 Storage Reservoirs include aboveground reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 115,200 acre-feet, and are located in the C-23 and C-24 Basins. The C-25, North Fork and South Fork Storage Reservoirs include aboveground reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 234,000 acre-feet, and are located in the C-25, North Fork and South Fork Basins. The Indian River Lagoon – South is the most bio-diverse estuarine system in all of North America.

The FY2005 capital budget for Indian River Lagoon – South is comprised of $4.7 million in construction costs and $52.4 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $57.1 million. Projected five-year expenditures include $17.7 million in construction costs and $164.7 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $182.4 million. It is anticipated that the majority of the land will be purchased in FY2005 and the project cost will decrease in the following four years. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2009.

Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoirs – Phase 1

Palm Beach County

This project includes two aboveground reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 240,000 acre-feet, located on land in the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA). Conveyance capacity increases for the Miami, North New River, Bolles and Cross Canals are included in the design of this project. This project will improve timing of environmental deliveries to the Water Conservation Areas (WCA) by reducing damaging flood releases from the EAA to the WCAs, reducing Lake Okeechobee regulatory releases to estuaries, meeting supplemental agricultural irrigation demands and increasing flood protection within the EAA.

The FY2005 capital budget for EAA Storage Reservoirs – Phase 1 is comprised of $1.6 million in construction costs and $39.1 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $40.7 million. In FY2005, it is anticipated that all of the land will be purchased for phase 1 and the construction will be completed. Phase 2 will begin as a separate project in FY2006. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date for phase 1 is FY2005.

North Palm Beach County

Palm Beach County

The North Palm Beach County - Part 1 Project will increase water supplies to the Grassy Waters Preserve and Loxahatchee Slough, provide flows to enhance hydroperiods in the Loxahatchee Slough, increase base flows to the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River and reduce high discharges to the Lake Worth Lagoon.

This project includes a number of separable elements. The Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area Hydropattern Restoration elements include water control structures, canal modifications and the acquisition of 3,000 acres. The C-51 and Southern L-8 Reservoir includes a combination aboveground and in-ground reservoir, with a total storage capacity of 48,000 acre-feet. Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration includes sediment removal and trapping within the C-51 Canal, and sediment removal or trapping downstream of the C-51 Canal and the Lake Worth Lagoon confluence. C-17 backpumping and treatment includes backpumping facilities and a Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) with a total storage capacity of approximately 2,200 acre-feet. C-51 backpumping and treatment includes backpumping facilities and an STA, with a total storage capacity of approximately 2,400 acre-feet.

The FY2005 capital budget for North Palm Beach County – Part 1 is comprised of $1.6 million in construction costs and $54.3 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $55.9 million. Projected five-year expenditures include $3.6 million in construction costs and $154.4 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $158 million. It is expected that the majority of the land will be purchased in FY2005. Land acquisition will decrease in the following four years, along with construction costs. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands

Miami-Dade County

The objective of this project is to restore overland flow, reduce groundwater seepage and reduce freshwater discharges. It will also restore or enhance freshwater wetlands, tidal wetlands and near-shore bay habitats; and create conditions that will facilitate re-establishment of oyster and oyster reef communities.

Biscayne Bay

Through a spreader system, this project will replace lost overland flow and partially compensate for the reduction in groundwater seepage by redistributing available surface water entering from regional canals. Further detailed analyses will be required to define target freshwater flows for Biscayne Bay and the wetlands within the redistribution system. These targets will be based on the quality, quantity, timing and distribution of flows needed to provide sustainable biological communities in Biscayne Bay, Biscayne National Park and the coastal wetlands.

The Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project incorporates the L-31 East Flow Redistribution Critical Project. The CERP's ability to provide hydrologic benefits to the southern Everglades is supported in large part by the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project, which replaces freshwater inputs to the Biscayne Bay Estuary that may be reduced by other program components.

The project has five sub-components: Deering Estate Flowway, Cutler Wetlands, L-31 East Flowway, North Canal Flowway and Barnes Sound Wetlands. This project includes pump stations, spreader swales, STAs, flow-ways, levees, culverts and backfilling canals located in southeast Miami-Dade County. The project area covers 44,000 acres, from the Deering Estate at C-100C, south to the Florida Power and Light Turkey Point power plant, generally along L-31E.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands is comprised of $0.6 million in construction costs and $1 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $1.6 million. Projected five-year expenditures include $2.7 million in construction costs and $89 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $91.7 million. In FY2006, it is anticipated the project cost will increase by $33.8 million over the FY2005 CIP budget. The majority of the costs will be for land. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project during the five-year CIP reporting period. The scheduled completion date is FY2017.

Southern Golden Gate Estates Hydrologic Restoration

Collier County

The objective of the Southern Golden Gate Estates Hydrologic Restoration project is to reestablish historic flow-ways, sheetflow and hydroperiods of wetlands; reduce point discharges to improve the health and productivity of downstream estuaries; improve aquifer recharge for water supply and prevention of saltwater intrusion; and maintain flood protection in areas north of the project. The primary components of the restoration plan are land acquisition, construction of pumping stations, canal plugs, spreader channels and removal of roads. An ecological and hydrological monitoring program will be initiated to determine the project's effectiveness, and adaptive management practices will ensure desirable ecological responses.

The FY2005 capital budget for Southern Golden Gate Estates hydrologic restoration is comprised of $12.9 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $12.9 million in construction costs and $8.4 million in operating costs, for a total of $21.3 million. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Pump maintenance, electricity, fuel, canal maintenance, aquatic weed and exotic control	$0	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000

Broward County Water Preservation Area

Broward County

This project is comprised of three components: The C-11 Impoundment, C-9 Impoundment and Water Conservation Area (WCA) 3A/3B Levee seepage management. The impoundment areas will aid in reducing seepage from the WCA 3A/3B seepage management area, provide groundwater recharge, provide adequate water supply to urban areas and prevent saltwater intrusion. The WCA 3A/3B Levee seepage management system will focus on seepage reduction by allowing higher water levels in the L-33 and L-37 borrows. The purpose of the C-11 Impoundment is to direct run-off from the western C-11 drainage basin into the impoundment, in lieu of pumping the untreated run-off via S-9 pump station into the WCA 3A. The purpose of C-9 Impoundment is to pump run-off from the western C-9 drainage basin and diverted water from the western C-11 basin into the impoundment to reduce seepage from the WCA 3A/3B Levee.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Broward County WCA is comprised of $1.4 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $4.4 million in construction costs and $2 million in operating costs, for a total of $6.4 million. It is expected that the construction costs will gradually decrease over the subsequent four years. The scheduled completion date is FY2010.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Pump maintenance, electricity, fuel, gate maintenance, aquatic weed control and mowing	$0	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

C-111 Project Implementation

Miami-Dade County

This project and the Modified Water Deliveries (MWD) to the Everglades National Park (ENP) project are precursors to the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. Completion of the MWD to the ENP and C-111 Canal project require development of the Combined Operation and Structural Plan (CSOP) for these projects. Construction of the detention and buffer system includes up to three pump stations (S-332A, S-332B and S-332C). This project also includes land acquisition in Rocky Glades, Southern Glades and the frog pond (completed).

The FY2005 capital budget for C-111 project implementation is comprised of $1.1 million in construction costs and $8.4 million in land purchase costs, for a total of $9.5 million. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

C-111 Canal

District Everglades Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the District Everglades program totals $69.2 million. The program is funded by ad valorem taxes (72.4 percent), agriculture privilege taxes (17.6 percent), investment income (2 percent), federal (.3 percent) and state (2.5 percent) sources, and prior-year fund balances (5.2 percent).

The five-year CIP for the District Everglades program is anticipated to increase every year. This is due to the increase in the long-term plan costs and future EFA project components. As the construction of certain project elements are completed, other components are scheduled to begin. The construction and land costs for the program are projected to be $314.6 million, while the initial and continuing operating costs for the five years are estimated at $57.9 million. Most of the funding sources are dedicated to the program and the continuing operation of the projects within the program. As construction comes to completion, these dedicated sources will fund the operating costs for each project.
A brief description of the major capital projects for the District Everglades Program and a detailed explanation of the operating costs follow:

STA 1 East/C-51 West and STA 1 East Enhancements

Palm Beach County

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for the design and construction of STA 1 East (STA 1E). STA 1E will consist of a constructed wetland that will provide an effective treatment area of approximately 5,350 acres. This project will operate in parallel with STA 1 West (STA 1W) to reduce the total phosphorus run-off from both the C-51 West and S-5A basins prior to their discharge into WCA-1, which is also known as the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. Major project components include, but are not limited to, construction of the following: STA 1E Works, inflow Pump Station S-319, outflow Pump Station S-362, seepage/inflow Pump Station S-361, Canal C-51 West enlargement and gated structure S-155A. The purpose of this project is to enhance the treatment effectiveness of STA 1W. The project includes construction of 2.2 miles of levee, 11 water control structures, one 65-cfs pump station, power and telemetry in STA 1W, Cells 1 and 2. Herbicide control in STA 1W, Cells 1, 2, and 3 for conversion to Submerged Aaquatic Vegetation (SAV) is included.

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 1E/C-51 West and STA 1E enhancements is comprised of $2.3 million in construction costs and $2.5 million in operating costs, for a total of $4.8 million. STA projects are built in phases and some components become operational while others are still under construction. Projected five-year expenditures include $2.4 million in construction costs and $13.2 million in operating costs, for a total of $15.6 million. It is projected that the operating costs for the five-year period will gradually increase due to scheduled required maintenance. The scheduled completion date is FY2006.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls;structure, levee and interior maintenance	$2,474,785	$2,567,248	$2,644,176	$2,724,180	$2,805,605

STA 1 West Works/I&D Works (G-311 Water Control Structure) and STA 1 West Enhancements

Palm Beach County

STA 1W is a critical component of the Everglades Construction Project. STA 1W consists of almost 7,000 acres (over 10 square miles) of prior agricultural fields that have been converted to wetland treatment systems that are designed to reduce phosphorus loads entering the Everglades. Located in Western Palm Beach County, STA 1W serves the area tributary to Pump Station S-5A and WCA-1. The construction consists of approximately 6,670 acres of wetlands, 14 miles of levees, three concrete spillways, culverts, related ancillary facilities and Pump Station G-310. The Pump Station G-310 was constructed to allow the treatment of additional stormwater flows. STA 1W includes the current Everglades Nutrient Removal (ENR) Project, which is a demonstration project of wetland treatment technology. Over the last six years, the ENR has removed over 80 metric tons of phosphorus from waters entering the Everglades. STA 1 Inflow and Distribution Works are located in Western Palm Beach County, in the northern tip of the WCA-1. This project redirects the discharge from S-5A Pump Station via the L-40 and L-7 Borrow Canals to STA 1W and STA 1E. The project scope includes the construction of three water control structures (G-300, G-301, G-302), future water control structure G-311 and associated bypass canals, a separation levee extending from L-7 to L-40, and an inflow canal and perimeter levee leading to the STA 1W project.

STA 1 West

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 1W works/I&D works (G-311 Water Control Structure) and STA 1W enhancements is comprised of $3.9 million in construction costs and $2.6 million in operating costs, for a total of $6.5 million. STA projects are built in phases and some components become operational while others are still under construction. Projected five-year expenditures include $8.4 million in construction costs and $11.8 million in operating costs, for a total of $20.2 million. The operating costs are higher than the construction costs because the major portion of the construction will be completed in FY2006, with only minor enhancements scheduled for future years.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls; structure, levee and interior maintenance	$2,632,750	$2,944,689	$2,010,780	$2,071,620	$2,133,540

STA 2 Works and Enhancements

Palm Beach County

This project provides a total effective treatment area of 6,430 acres and serves the tributary to Pump Station S-5A and S-6. Construction includes approximately 28 miles of levees constructed in the inflow, interior and discharge works, supply canal, water control structures, S-6 diversion improvements, outflow Pump Station G-335, and seepage-return Pump Station G-337A remote-controlled structures. This STA will filter and discharge waters to Water Conservation Area 2A (WCA-2A). Sixteen remotely controlled structures will reduce operation and maintenance expenditures and allow additional flexibility to achieve balanced flows into the treatment cells. The purpose of this project is to enhance treatment effectiveness of STA 2.This project includes construction of 3.3 miles of levee, 12 water control structures, one 14-cfs pump station, power and telemetry in STA 2, Cells 1, 2, and 3. Herbcide treatment of 1A, 2A and 3A/B for conversion to SAV is included.

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 2 works and enhancements is comprised of $2.8 million in construction costs for enhancements and $1.7 million in operating costs, for a total of $4.5 million. Projected five-year expenditures include $7.4 million for enhancements and $10.1 million in operating costs, for a total of $17.5 million. The operating costs are higher than the construction costs for the enhancements because the project was substantially completed prior to FY2005.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls; structure, levee and interior maintenance	$1,684,960	$1,957,703	$2,100,148	$2,163,692	$2,228,364

STA 3/4 Works and Enhancements

Palm Beach County

This effective treatment area of this project is approximately16,600 acres. The major components of STA 3/4 are, but are not limited to, the following: Inflow Pump Station G-370 and G-372, gated spillways G-371 and G-373, STA 3/4 Works, West L-5 widening, supply canal, and U.S. Highway 27 bridge relocation. The purpose of the project is to enhance the treatment effectiveness of STA 3/4. The project includes construction of 3.3 miles of levee, six water control structures, one 24-cfs pump station, power and telemetry in Cell 3. Construction of one 54-cfs pump station in Cell 1, and one 29-cfs pump station in Cell 2, herbicide treatment in Cells 1B, 2B, and 3B for conversion to SAV is included.

G-370 Pump Station

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 3/4 works and enhancements is comprised of $10.4 million in construction costs and $2.8 million in operating costs, for a total of $13.2 million. STA projects are built in phases and some components become operational while others are still under construction. Projected five-year expenditures include $19.8 million for enhancements and $15.7 million in operating costs, for a total of $35.5 million. This project is scheduled for completion by FY2007.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls; structure, levee and interior maintenance	$2,789,608	$2,873,264	$3,251,261	$3,349,148	$3,448,786

STA 5 Works

Hendry County

The effective treatment area of this project is approximately 4,118 acres. Major components of this STA include, but are not limited to, construction of eight gravity control structures to convey flows into and out of STA 5 treatment cells, 18 miles of canal and levee construction, eight intermediate concrete culverts with fixed wiers, modifications to the existing L-3 Levee, seepage return pump station, two water supply pump stations and construction of a discharge canal. This STA consists of two parallel treatment cells with flow direction from west to east. The purpose of this project is to enhance the treatment effectiveness of STA 5. The project includes construction of eight new adjustable crest weir gates on the G-343 structures, two 45-cfs seepage-return pump stations, power and telemetry.

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 5 works and enhancements is comprised of $2.4 million in construction costs and $0.5 million in operating costs, for a total of $2.9 million. STA projects are built in phases and some components become operational while others are still under construction. Projected five-year expenditures include $5.6 million in construction costs and $3.3 million in operating costs, for a total of $8.9 million. This project is scheduled for completion by FY2006.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls; structure, levee and interior maintenance	$486,486	$555,315	$717,178	$738,878	$760,963

STA 6, Section 2 and STA 6 Enhancements

Hendry County

STA 6

The effective treatment area of this project is approximately 1,410 acres. The improvements consist primarily of new inflow, outflow, exterior and perimeter levees, inflow structures and outflow structures, new access bridges and a seepage return pump. The purpose of this project is to enhance the treatment effectiveness of STA 6. The project includes construction of 0.8 miles of levee in Cell 5, three water control structures, one 30-cfs pump station, power and telemetry. Herbicide treatment of Cells 4 and 5B for conversion to SAV is also included.

The FY2005 capital budget for STA 6, Section 2 and STA 6 enhancements is comprised of $4.4 million in construction costs and $0.1 million in operating costs, for a total of $4.5 million. STA projects are built in phases and some components become operational while others are still under construction. Projected five-year expenditures include $11.4 million in construction costs and $2.2 million in operating costs, for a total of $13.6 million. This project is scheduled for completion by FY2007.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Fuel; lube; filters; gaskets; minor and major overhauls; structure, levee and interior maintenance	$73,710	$412,148	$558,550	$575,450	$592,650

Operations and Maintenance Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program totals $48.1 million. The program is funded by ad valorem taxes (78.5 percent) and federal sources (21.5 percent).

The five-year budget for the O&M Program is projected to decrease in FY2006, and then increase in the following three years. This is due to various project completions in FY2006 and an increase in dredging and bank stabilization projects in FY2007 through FY2009. Additional operating costs are not expected due to the nature of these projects. The projected construction and land costs for the program are $284 million and the initial and continuing operating costs for the five years are estimated at $0.4 million. Most of the funding sources for this program are from ad valorem taxes. The Governing Board established in its strategic priorities that the O&M Program should focus on regional flood-control-system refurbishment, and ad valorem funding has been dedicated to the O&M Program to attain this goal. As construction ends, it is expected that ad valorem taxes will fund operating costs for each of the projects.

A brief description of the major capital projects for the O&M Program and a detailed explanation of the operating costs follow:

Camp Keais Strand Flowway Restoration

Collier County

The effective treatment area of this project is approximately 70 square miles. The project consists of exotic vegetation removal and enhancement of conveyance capacities of culvert crossings. The Camp Keais Strand is a large natural slough. It conveys water from south of Lake Trafford to the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and the downstream ecosystem of the Southern Golden Gate Estates (SGGE) and Fakahatchee Strand. The historic flow pattern has been adversely impacted as agricultural developments and road construction encroached the flow-way. In addition to adversely affecting the ecosystem by such disruption of flow, the flood conveyance capacity of the flow-way has also been drastically reduced. The recurrent flooding of South Lee County and northern Collier County can partially be attributed to disruption of this flow-way. Restoration of the flow-way is considered an important element of the Big Cypress Basin Watershed Management Plan and the South Lee County Watershed Management Plan. A detailed topographic survey of the project area was procured in FY2002. The flow-way improvements will consist of removal of exotic vegetation, grading of abandoned farm roads and enhancements of the conveyance capacities of several culvert crossings.

The FY2005 capital budget for Camp Keais Strand Flowway restoration is comprised of $1 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $1.1 million in construction and $21,000 in operating costs. The scheduled completion date is FY2006.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Exotic and aquatic vegetation control, and culvert/riser maintenance	$0	$0	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000

C-4 Phase 3 Dredging/S-25 Downstream Conveyance

Miami-Dade County

C4 Basin G-420 Inflow Structure

The primary objective of the C-4 Canal Conveyance Improvement project is to provide the maximum conveyance improvement possible to the C-4 Basin service area. The project scope is limited to the available Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hazard mitigation dollars, so the conveyance improvement will enhance the sections of the canal that will provide the maximum flood control benefits to the area. The District is planning to improve selected canal sections of the C-4 canal as determined by the C-4 Hydraulic Analysis. The selected areas include the C-4 Canal, from structure S-25B to the Miami River, and the C-4 Canal, just east of the Palmetto Expressway to Lake Maul. In response to the October 2, 2000 flood event, the Executive Director of the District appointed a Recovery Task Force to develop a list of proposed flood mitigation projects for the impacted areas of Miami-Dade County. One such project recommended was the C-4 Canal Conveyance Improvement, a project that could be developed and implemented in a relatively short time frame and will produce significant benefits in flood mitigation. This project will be funded with FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funds.

The FY2005 capital budget for C-4 Phase 3 dredging/S-25 downstream conveyance is comprised of $5.2 million in construction costs. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

S-27 Forward Pump Station

Miami-Dade County

The cities of Hialeah, Miami Shores and El Portal are subject to flooding following periods of above average rainfall. The C-7 canal that drains the area is unable to convey the excess water thus resulting in flooding. The construction of up to a 600-cfs pump station near the S-27 water control structure would allow for forward pumping under high tide conditions and increase the discharge capacity of S-27 under low tide conditions. The proposed improvement will reduce the incidence of high water level following rains.

The FY2005 capital budget for the S-27 Forward Pump Station is comprised of $3 million in construction costs. Projected five-year expenditures include $3.1 million in construction and $0.1 million in operating costs. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Pump maintenance, electricity,and fuel	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000

Sweetwater Berm, Phases III and IV

Miami-Dade County

The work covered by this project includes raising the north top of bank elevation of the C-4 Canal between NW 107th. Ave and N.W. 92nd Ave. In response to the October 2-4, 2000 flood event, the District Executive Director appointed a Recovery Task Force to develop a list of proposed flood mitigation projects for the impacted areas of Miami-Dade County. One such project recommended was the Sweetwater Berm, a project that could be developed and implemented in a relatively short timeframe, and would produce significant benefits in flood mitigation. This project will be funded with FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funds.

The FY2005 capital budget for Sweetwater Berm, Phases III and IV is comprised of $2.2 million in construction costs. Operating costs are projected to be $60,000 over the next five years. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Pump maintenance, electricity and fuel	$0	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000

S-5A Horizontal Pump Refurbishment

Palm Beach County

The S-5A Pump Station consists of reinforced concrete and concrete block masonry superstructure with six 116-inch diameter horizontal pumps, each rated for 800-cfs. Each pump unit is driven by a 1600-horsepower, 10-cylinder-opposed piston diesel engine. Pump Station S-5A is the last horizontal pump station operated and maintained by the District that hasn't been through a bearing upgrade. It is necessary to replace the current bearings with spherical roller bearings. Replacement bearings would have to be custom cast by a foundry on an individual basis. The goal is the conversion of the main pump bearings from 80-10-10 bronze sleeve type to spherical roller bearings. Redesigned single-piece shafts and new gear reducers are also to be provided.

The FY2005 capital budget for S-5A Horizontal Pump refurbishment is comprised of $3 million in replacement costs. Five-year expenditures are projected to be $10.1 million for replacement, with a gradual increase in FY2006 and FY2007. There are no anticipated additional operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2007. Refurbishment of this pump will generate costs savings through reductions in fuel consumption and maintenance costs. The savings are estimated to be about $200,000 in FY2008, and are expected to be used for operation and maintenance of other structure components in the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project.

Automation/Telemetry

District-wide

These facilities are gated culvert structures that contain from two to six 72-inch diameter culverts. The gates are manually controlled. Monitoring and automation are required for environmental compliance and efficient water operations. The project will require new power to the site, electric operators with relays and remote access controls, MOSCAD with appropriate software, new building-to-house controls, emergency generator and antenna.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Automation/Telemetry project is comprised of $3.9 million in construction costs. The projected five-year expenditures are $8.2 million for construction, with a decrease in FY2006. The anticipated operating costs for this project will be offset by the savings realized by automating the structures and reducing personnel visits to the sites. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Telemetry towers

Pump Station Waterproofing/Hardening

District-wide

These structures are pumping stations with three to six pump bays and backflow capabilities. They consist of reinforced concrete and concrete block masonry with horizontal or vertical pumps. Water pumping capability varies from 250- to 4800-cfs. This is needed to storm-proof the pump stations. Currently, wind and rain blows through the expansion joints, endangering the equipment and personnel. The project consists of replacing all windows with EXTECH Dade County-approved hurricane resistant windows. All louvers, fans, exterior doors and expansion joints will be replace to meet current hurricane codes. A new roof will be provided. All concrete block walls will be protected from puncture.

The FY2005 capital budget for pump station waterproofing/hardening is comprised of $3.3 million in replacement costs. This amount decreases in FY2006 to $0.5 million. Five-year expenditures are projected to be $6.5 million. There are no expected operating costs. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Trash Rakes
District-wide

Trash rakes attach to canal gates and facilitate the removal of debris out of canals. The existing trash rakes are antiquated and not automated, which can lead to excessive vegetation buildup that adversely affects flood protection operations.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Trash Rakes project is comprised of $2.3 million in replacement costs. Five-year expenditures are projected to be $17.1 million for replacement, with increases in FY2006 and FY2007. There are no expected operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2009.

Trash rakes

Land Stewardship Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the Land Stewardship Program totals $37.7 million. The program is funded by ad valorem taxes (53.6 percent), state (18.6 percent) and federal (1.8 percent) sources, and fund balance (26 percent).

The five-year capital budget for the Land Stewardship program is anticipated to decrease every year. This is due to a gradual decrease in the purchase of land, the cost of which was projected to be $81.1 million. Operating activities over five years are estimated to cost $5.6 million.

A brief description of the major capital projects for the Land Stewardship Program and a detailed explanation of the operating costs follow:

Lee Property Land
Martin County

This is land acquisition for the CERP North Palm Beach – Part 1 project. (See North Palm Beach – Part 1 under CERP in this section.)

The FY2005 capital budget for Lee Property land acquisition in Martin County is comprised of $20 million in land acquisition costs. Five-year expenditures are projected to be $44.7 million for land acquisition, with a gradual decrease in FY2006 and FY2007. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Pal Mar Land
Martin County

Per the Memorandum of Understanding, there is a 75 percent District/25 percent Martin County split of the purchase price for land in Martin County for environmental restoration.

The FY2005 capital budget for Pal Mar land acquisition is comprised of $3 million in land acquisition costs. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2005.

Lake Belt Land

Miami-Dade County

Florida Statute (F.S.) 373.4149 allows funds generated from mitigation for impacts to wetlands associated with mining activities to pay for the acquisition, restoration and management of lands in Miami-Dade County.

The FY2005 capital budget for Lake Belt land is comprised of $3.4 million in land acquisition and associated costs, and $0.5 million in operating costs, totaling $3.9 million. The five-year projected costs include $20 million for land acquisition and associated costs, and $2 million for operating costs, for a total of $22 million. It is expected that the land acquisition and associated costs will gradually increase in the following years with no significant change in operating costs. Some land was acquired in prior years. This is an ongoing project that will continue past FY2009.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Exotic and aquatic vegetation control	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

Pennsuco Land

Miami-Dade County

Many applicants for permits that impact wetlands propose to contribute funds to the District in lieu of performing mitigation themselves or purchasing credits from a mitigation bank. The District is authorized to accept cash contributions for a Governing Board-endorsed mitigation project that has necessary permits under F.S. 373.414, Part IV. As part of the adoption of the District's Save Our Rivers Plan, the Governing Board approved use of five projects for regional mitigation activities. Three of these approved projects are currently being used as expenditure sites for mitigation funding, including CREW in Lee and Collier Counties.

The FY2005 capital budget for Pennsuco land is comprised of $2 million in land acquisition and associated costs, and $0.5 million in operating costs, for a total of $2.5 million. The five-year projected costs include $4.5 million for land acquisition and associated costs, and $2 million in operating costs, for a total of $6.5 million. It is expected that the land acquisition and associated costs will gradually decrease in the following years with no significant change in operating costs. The scheduled completion date is FY2008.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Exotic and aquatic vegetation control	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

Shingle Creek, Phases II and III

Orange and Osceola Counties

The Central Florida Beltway Mitigation legislation (F.S. 338.250) directs funding and provides guidelines for the acquisition, restoration and enhancement of environmentally sensitive lands within the District. Specifically, the plan addresses adverse environmental impacts from the proposed construction of the Western Beltway, S.R. 429, Part C, in Orange and Osceola Counties. Implementation of mitigation options to acquire, restore and manage lands will ensure that environmentally sensitive lands will remain healthy and protected for generations, and provide the citizens of Florida the best mitigation available.

Shingle Creek

The FY2005 capital budget for Shingle Creek, Phases II and III is comprised of $6.1 million in land acquisition and associated costs, and $0.1 million in operating costs, totaling $6.2 million. The five-year projected expenditures include $6.6 million in land acquisition and associated costs, and $0.3 million in operating costs, for a total of $6.9 million. It is expected that the land acquisition and associated costs would decrease by $5.6 million in FY2006. The scheduled completion date is FY2006.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Exotic and aquatic vegetation control	$100,000	$100,000	$50,000	$40,000	$35,000

Kissimmee Restoration Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the Kissimmee Restoration Program totals $44 million. The program is funded by state sources (75.5 percent) and ad valorem taxes (24.5 percent).

The five-year capital budget for the Kissimmee Restoration program is projected to decrease every year. This is due to the completion of land purchases for the Kissimmee River Restoration project by December 2005, and the completion of flood mitigation construction by FY2007. The project cost is projected to be $100 million for the five-year period, and operating costs are estimated at $.04 million. A large percentage of the program is funded by Florida Forever Funds, a dedicated funding source. As the land purchases and construction come to completion, ad valorem taxes will fund the operating costs.

A brief description of the major capital project for the Kissimmee Restoration Program and a detailed explanation of the operating costs follow:

Kissimmee River/Kissimmee Chain of Lakes

Highlands, Osceola and Polk Counties

Kissimmee River and floodplain, Pool B

The Upper Basin or Kissimmee Chain of Lakes project includes lands in the Upper Chain of Lakes that are required for the Kissimmee Restoration Project. Acquisition of these lands will allow the USACE to backfill the C-38 canal to restore the Kissimmee River and its floodplain. The District is buying land along the shoreline of the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes to raise the regulation water schedule in the lakes. Raising the lake schedules will allow the District to store more water in the lakes, making it available for release to the Kissimmee River.

The tasks in this project include backfilling 22 miles of the C-38, reconstructing nine miles of new river, acquiring 110,000 acres, adding two gates to S-65, modifying S-65A, removing S-65B and S-65C, modifying the S-65 regulation schedule, floodproofing three residential communities in Pool D, floodproofing large tracts within the Istokpoga Basin, raising 1.5 miles of U.S. Highway 98, constructing a railroad bridge over the river, adding gates to S-68, S-83 and S-84, replacing two boat ramps, widening the C-35, C-36 and C-37, and implementing a restoration evaluation program.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Kissimmee River/Kissimmee Chain of Lakes is comprised of $44 million in land acquisition and associated costs. The five-year projected expenditures include $65 million in land acquisition and associated costs, $35 million in construction costs and $35,000 in operating costs, for a total of $100 million. It is expected there will be a significant decrease in FY2006 due to the completion of land purchases in December 2005. The scheduled completion date is FY2012.

Operating Cost Descriptions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Exotic and aquatic vegetation control	$0	$7,200	$6,400	$10,000	$12,000

Lake Okeechobee Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the Lake Okeechobee program totals $3 million. The program is funded by state sources (54.5 percent) and ad valorem taxes (45.5 percent).

The five-year capital budget for the Lake Okeechobee program is projected to decrease every year. This is due to the completion of land purchases and construction for Lemkin Creek, the cost of which was projected to be $5.6 million. There are no operating costs associated with this program.

A brief description of the major capital project for the Lake Okeechobee Program follows:

Lemkin Creek Urban Treatment System
Okeechobee County


Lemkin Creek Urban Treatment System

The Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan (LOPP) outlined a strategy to meet the total phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of 140 metric tons per year for Lake Okeechobee. The implementation of projects to reduce phosphorus load associated with urban run-off sources was specifically recommended in the LOPP. This project will treat urban stormwater run-off from southwest Okeechobee County, which otherwise would contribute to the phosphorus loading into Lake Okeechobee. This project will be a coordinated effort between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Okeechobee County and the District. It is expected that approximately 50 percent of the urban run-off from the City of Okeechobee would be captured and treated by this project. Approximately 67 of the estimated 400 acres required for this project are currently owned by the state. Another 10 acres may be available from Okeechobee County.

The FY2005 capital budget for the Lemkin Creek Urban Treatment System is comprised of $1.4 million in construction costs and $1.6 million in land acquisition costs, for a total of $3 million. The five-year projected expenditures include $2.6 million in land acquisition and associated costs and $3 million in construction costs, for a total of $5.6 million. The project costs are expected to decrease by $2.7 million in FY2007, when compared with FY2005. There are no anticipated operating costs for this project. The scheduled completion date is FY2007.

Mission Support Program

The adopted FY2005 capital budget for the Mission Support program totals $1.8 million. The program is funded by capital financing (92.5 percent) and ad valorem taxes (7.5 percent).

The five-year capital budget for the Mission Support Program is anticipated to decrease in FY2006 and FY2007 and increase in FY2008 and FY2009. This is due to projects that will be initiated in FY2005 and be completed by FY2006, while others are scheduled to be done in the following two years. The total five-year CIP cost for the Mission Support Program is projected to be $8.5 million. There are no anticipated additional operating costs for this program.

A brief description of the major capital project for the Mission Support Program follows:

Building and Improvements
Palm Beach County

Over an extended period of time, various repairs or updates are needed to extend the life of buildings, to provide more efficient usage, cut downtime and maintenance costs, and to perform safety-issue corrections, including roof and window replacement and HVAC improvements.

The FY2005 capital budget for Building and Improvements is comprised of $1.8 million in betterment costs. The five-year projected costs are $8.5 million. The costs are projected to increase in the FY2008 and FY2009 for the betterments. There are no anticipated additional operating costs for these betterments, which are part of existing buildings. The scheduled completion date is FY2009.

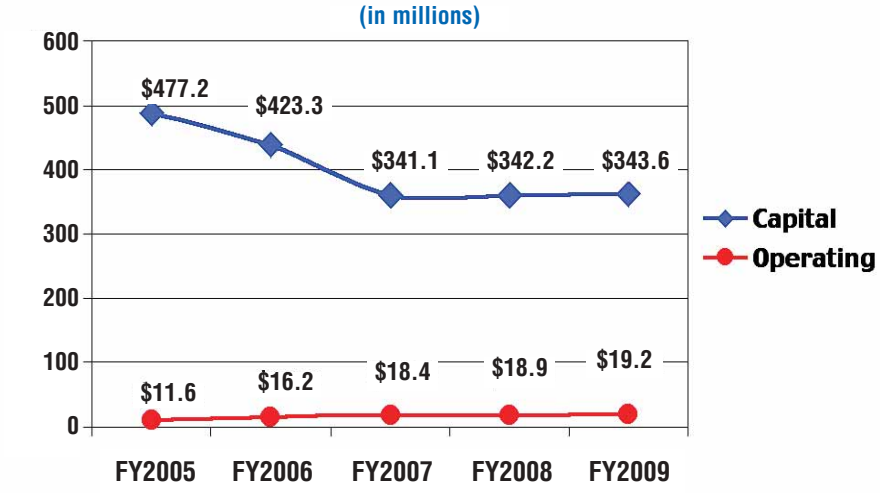
Please see the Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan Budget Projections page for costs-per-year breakdowns for specific projects.

Monitoring Capital Projects

The Budget Division, along with program coordinators and their appointed financial staff, conduct regular meetings to review capital project status. The budget staff generates monthly and quarterly reports that document status for each project in the annual Work Plan. The information from these reports is used to give feedback on project status to the Governing Board and executive management. These periodic reports focus on success indicators from the annual Work Plan, and include financial status and projections. Individual employee performance plans are tied to the projects and success indicators in the Work Plan. The reports identify projects that are not moving forward, those that might be over-expending, and those that are under-utilizing the appropriations allocated to them.

Impact of Capital Projects on the Operating Budget

The impact of capital-project operating costs on the District's annual budget was an important consideration during the development of the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). Some of the capital projects directly affect the District's operating budget by requiring increased levels of expenditures for staff, maintenance and utility costs. These increases will not manifest themselves during the construction phase of the projects, but are anticipated to do so upon the projects' completion. It is important that these costs be evaluated when determining the District's ability to fund the project in future years. In some cases, it might become necessary to obtain long-term financing for major projects, which could result in annual debt service payments that would increase the operating budget. In FY2005, scheduled District debt payments for land acquisition bonds and construction loans are $11.6 million.



Operating costs associated with the FY2005 CIP are estimated to be $11.6 million, or 1.5 percent of the District's total budget. The majority of these costs, or $10.4 million, will be for operating some of the Stormwater Treatment Area components in the District Everglades Program. These operating costs include canal and levee maintenance, electricity and fuel for pumping operations, mowing, and debris removal. The Land Stewardship Program is also expected to incur $1.2 million in expenses for maintenance of bridges and walkways, spraying of invasive exotic plants to prepare land for future construction or public use, and to continue the land restoration effort. The Operations and Maintenance Program expects to incur $15,000 in additional maintenance costs for a newly installed water control structure.

Not all capital improvement projects result in increased operating expenses. For example, a large number of the Operations and Maintenance Program structures are scheduled for replacement or refurbishment during the five-year period of this program. No increased levels of personnel, maintenance or utility costs are anticipated for these projects upon their completion. Instead, their completion may actually have positive impacts on the budget, such as reduced operating costs and increased efficiencies resulting from structure modification and modernization.

The following chart shows the projected annual operating budget impact for the next five years:

Capital Projects Operating Impact

Programs	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
CERP	$0	$3,349,000	$5,564,000	$5,609,000	$5,609,000
District Everglades	10,446,616	11,623,817	11,604,935	11,955,951	12,312,460
Operations and Maintenance	15,000	45,000	77,000	182,000	104,000
Land Stewardship	1,150,000	1,158,250	1,113,250	1,108,250	1,118,250
Kissimmee Restoration	0	7,200	6,400	10,000	12,000
Lake Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Support	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	$11,611,616	$16,183,267	$18,365,585	$18,865,201	$19,155,710

Five-Year Capital Budget Projections

The chart below shows a high-level summary of the Capital Improvements Plan budget by program and year:

CERP	$285.0	$261.8	$201.0	$200.3	$200.0
District Everglades	$69.2	$71.8	$72.7	$77.1	$81.7
O&M	$48.1	$46.7	$57.7	$70.2	$67.7
Land Stewardship	$37.7	$22.0	$15.3	$6.0	$5.7
Kissimmee Restoration	$44.0	$33.9	$12.0	$5.0	$5.0
Lake Okeechobee	$3.0	$2.3	$.3	$0	$0
Mission Support	$1.8	$1.0	$.4	$2.5	$2.7
TOTAL	$488.8	$439.5	$359.4	$361.1	$362.8

The majority of the projects detailed in the CIP are for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Program, the District Everglades Program, and the Operations and Maintenance Program. The CERP Program has the largest share of the overall capital budget at $285 million or 58.3 percent. The District Everglades Program capital budget is $69.2 million or 14.1 percent, and the Operations and Maintenance Program capital budget is $48.1 million or 9.8 percent. The total FY2005 capital budget is $488.8 million, which is 61.7 percent of the total FY2005 District budget of $792.3 million.

Projects for the seven programs included in the CIP are shown in the tables on the following pages. This five-year financial summary reflects each project's land and construction costs, and contains incremental operating costs.

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Program (CERP)

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	$134,411,135	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Ad Valorem Sources	91,812,673	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Ad Valorem Sources – Big Cypress Basin	8,187,326	0	0	0	0
Florida Forever	8,432,000	0	0	0	0
Alligator Alley Toll Revenues	1,119,569	0	0	0	0
Federal USDA/NRCS	1,925,599	1,810,226	1,020,757	293,086	0
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	2,000,000	0	0	0	0
Collier County	2,000,000	0	0	0	0
State Appropriation #SA 2064A	5,010,000	0	0	0	0
Allapattah Easement Revenue	10,100,000	0	0	0	0
Martin County	20,000,000	0	0	0	0
Ad Valorem Sources – Previous Balance	60,000,000	60,000,000	0	0	0
Designated for Future Years' Expenditures	(60,000,000)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$284,998,302**	**$261,810,226**	**$201,020,757**	**$200,293,086**	**$200,000,000**
USES					
Critical Restoration Projects (CRP):					
Ten Mile Creek CRP	$1,317,992	$5,572,993	$3,628,252	$200,000	$200,000
Tamiami Trail Culverts (West) CRP	5,096,157	10,170,736	6,219,852	200,000	200,000
Southern Crew/Imperial River Flowway CRP	2,069,811	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Lake Trafford Restoration CRP	7,913,327	10,000,000	10,000,000	68,247	20,000
Lake Okeechobee Water Retention/Phosphorus Removal CRP	212,170	1,518,928	419,000	419,000	419,000
W C-11 (S-9) Water Quality CRP	200,000	1,617,515	110,000	110,000	110,000
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP):					
Lake Okeechobee Watershed	476,217	44,939,004	24,353,601	29,174,373	17,418,800
C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir – Part 1	2,286,040	44,512,135	21,371,635	0	0
C-43 Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery – Part 2	0	0	0	36,923	1,310,500
Caloosahatchee Back-pumping with Stormwater Treatment	0	514,800	514,800	3,012,336	4,770,528
Indian River Lagoon – South	57,112,750	41,713,707	23,114,356	30,700,459	29,805,688
Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoirs – Phase 1	40,722,694	0	0	0	0
Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoirs – Phase 2	0	902,200	1,121,772	19,673,096	19,555,988
Big Cypress L-28 Interceptor Modifications	0	338,857	729,287	1,845,766	1,838,721
Flow to NW & Central WCA 3A	0	158,592	105,185	0	0
WCA 3 Decomp and Sheetflow Enhancement – Part 1	888,024	194,171	13,217	0	0
WCA 3 Decomp and Sheetflow Enhancement – Part 2	0	116,538	952,353	1,042,206	761,223
Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures	0	101,058	4,808	0	0
Modify Holey Land Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	0	16,667	16,667	8,205	0
Modify Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	0	19,922	0	0	0
North Palm Beach County – Part 1	55,899,186	23,178,571	38,160,071	40,719,445	0
North Palm Beach County – Part 2	0	0	0	0	125,769
PBC Agriculture Reserve Reservoir – Part 1	12,839	199,450	149,500	5,004,047	14,544,811
PBC Agriculture Reserve Reservoir Aquifer Storage and Recovery – Part 2	0	0	0	0	125,769
Hillsboro Aquifer Storage and Recovery – Part 2	0	0	0	0	125,769

USES *Continued*	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Flow to Eastern Water Conservation Area	0	0	0	0	83,077
Broward County Secondary Canal System	0	456,878	100,000	100,000	100,000
Everglades National Park Seepage Management	0	91,154	790,116	2,881,298	32,960,522
Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	1,601,796	35,403,676	19,215,623	15,317,238	20,180,536
C-111 Spreader Canal	522,622	13,192,838	13,076,000	13,176,585	5,833,908
Southern Golden Gate Estates Hydrologic Restoration	12,927,797	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Florida Keys Tidal Restoration	96,172	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lake Okeechobee ASR Pilot	117,010	0	1,896,154	2,007,692	1,141,538
Caloosahatchee (C-43) River ASR Pilot	73,449	261,538	300,000	288,462	200,000
Hillsboro ASR Pilot	63,870	29,231	300,000	287,726	233,043
Lake Belt In-ground Reservoir Technology Pilot	29,107	84,767	77,844	78,443	78,144
PBC Agriculture Reserve Reservoir Aquifer Storage and Recovery – Part 2	0	0	0	0	125,769
Hillsboro Aquifer Storage and Recovery – Part 2	0	0	0	0	125,769
Flow to Eastern Water Conservation Area	0	0	0	0	83,077
Broward County Secondary Canal System	0	456,878	100,000	100,000	100,000
Everglades National Park Seepage Management	0	91,154	790,116	2,881,298	32,960,522
Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	1,601,796	35,403,676	19,215,623	15,317,238	20,180,536
C-111 Spreader Canal	522,622	13,192,838	13,076,000	13,176,585	5,833,908
Southern Golden Gate Estates Hydrologic Restoration	12,927,797	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Florida Keys Tidal Restoration	96,172	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lake Okeechobee ASR Pilot	117,010	0	1,896,154	2,007,692	1,141,538
Caloosahatchee (C-43) River ASR Pilot	73,449	261,538	300,000	288,462	200,000
Hillsboro ASR Pilot	63,870	29,231	300,000	287,726	233,043
Lake Belt In-ground Reservoir Technology Pilot	29,107	84,767	77,844	78,443	78,144
L-31N Seepage Management Pilot	198,845	63,421	0	0	0
Wastewater Reuse Technology Pilot	238,861	1,317,500	240,000	241,846	181,792
Acme Basin B Discharge	96,574	0	285,000	285,000	285,000
Strazzulla Wetlands	37,209	0	25,000	50,000	50,000
Site 1 Impoundment	140,230	0	200,000	200,000	200,000
Bird Drive Recharge Area	750,000	0	0	0	0
ASR Regional Study	761,149	91,154	9,855,070	9,759,250	24,252,304
Broward County WPA	1,373,769	1,294,787	1,286,932	1,290,876	1,109,059
C-111 Project Implementation	9,551,569	0	0	0	0
CERP Program Management and Support (1)	25,060,041	14,921,828	13,949,000	13,422,500	13,222,500
Monitoring and Evaluation (RECOVER) (2)	4,932,617	6,431,011	6,314,663	6,567,067	6,431,011
Program Reserves (3)	50,378,980	0	0	0	0
Reconnaissance, Feasibility and Planning Studies	1,839,429	264,600	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$284,998,302**	**$261,810,226**	**$201,020,757**	**$200,293,086**	**$200,000,000**

(1) Includes program-level costs, including program management and controls, outreach, environmental and economic equity, data management, Master Recreation Plan, Interagency Modeling Center, program regulations, and program indirect costs.

(2) Includes RECOVER and adaptive assessment.

(3) This represents funds that have not been budgeted to a specific project, but are expected to be spent during FY2005.

District Everglades Program (EFA)

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Prior Year Balance	$6,686,236	$3,060,422	$0	$0	$0
Okeechobee Basin Ad Valorem (0.100 mill)	50,115,704	54,626,117	58,723,076	62,980,499	67,389,134
Agriculture Privilege Tax	12,242,934	11,384,291	11,151,345	11,151,345	11,151,345
Alligator Alley Toll Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Intergovernmental – State Sources	500,000	0	0	0	0
Intergovernmental – Federal Sources	151,462	72,045	0	0	0
Investment Income	1,322,156	1,449,000	1,655,063	1,752,563	1,995,000
Tag Proceeds	187,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other	56,500	0	0	0	0
Designated for Future Years' EFA Related Expenditures	(3,060,422)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$69,201,570**	**$71,791,875**	**$72,729,484**	**$77,084,407**	**$81,735,479**
USES					
STA 1 East/C-51 West	$4,012,785	$2,567,248	$2,644,176	$2,724,180	$2,805,605
STA 1 West Works/I and D Works (G-311 Water Control Structure)	4,293,550	3,911,378	2,010,780	2,071,620	2,133,540
STA 2 Works	1,684,960	1,957,703	2,100,148	2,163,692	2,228,364
S-5A Basin Runoff Diversion Works (G-341 Water Control Structure)	334,378	1,897,817	51,387	53,314	54,524
WCA-2A Hydropattern Restoration	23,166	658,470	81,416	25,320	26,077
STA 3/4 Works	5,279,536	8,427,499	5,772,202	3,349,148	3,448,786
STA 5 Works	1,082,100	2,597,676	717,178	738,878	760,963
STA 6, Sections 1 and 2	3,471,922	1,667,943	4,822,369	575,450	592,650
West WCA-3A Hydropattern Restoration	232,713	620,815	246,879	254,349	261,951
STA 1 East Enhancements	834,000	53,323	0	0	0
STA 1 West Enhancements	2,281,409	3,504,116	0	0	0
STA 2 Enhancements	2,813,908	4,591,492	0	0	0
STA 3/4 Enhancements	7,912,063	1,330,823	0	0	0
STA 5 Enhancements	1,805,742	1,161,272	0	0	0
STA 6 Enhancements	967,976	1,477,348	0	0	0
EFA Program Management and Support*	3,662,130	2,004,610	2,430,735	979,304	994,431
Agriculture Privilege Tax Fees/Revenue Costs	1,295,698	1,320,208	1,397,488	1,482,637	1,570,810
Future EFA Project Components	0	10,244,484	20,257,733	31,919,679	35,421,453
EFA Managerial Reserves	138,428	0	0	0	0
Other EFA (ECP and LTP) components, including operations, maintenance, monitoring, research and evaluation	27,075,106	21,797,650	30,196,993	30,746,836	31,436,326
TOTAL	**$69,201,570**	**$71,791,875**	**$72,729,484**	**$77,084,407**	**$81,735,479**

* These costs are program-level costs which are not specific to any one EFA (ECP/LTP) project.

Operations and Maintenance Program (O&M)

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Ad Valorem Sources – Big Cypress Basin	$4,864,000	$4,930,000	$5,742,000	$8,347,000	$5,769,000
FEMA Revenues	10,365,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Ad Valorem Sources – Okeechobee Basin	32,872,000	41,717,500	51,917,139	61,775,284	61,850,000
TOTAL	**$48,101,000**	**$46,682,500**	**$57,694,139**	**$70,157,284**	**$67,654,000**
USES					
Faka Union Canal Weir No. 4 Rehabilitation	$214,000	$160,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
C-1 Connector and Miller Weir No. 3 Renovation	500,000	1,100,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Camp Keais Strand Flowway Restoration	1,000,000	50,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Corkscrew Canal Improvement – Phases I and II	1,650,000	500,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Golden Gate Canal Weir No. 2 Retrofit	1,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Barron River Canal Improvements	0	0	1,005,000	2,010,000	1,010,000
Belle Meade Area Master Plan Implementation	0	0	0	2,050,000	110,000
Henderson Creek Canal Improvements	0	0	0	0	2,600,000
Henderson Creek Diversion	0	0	0	2,350,000	12,000
Golden Gate Canal Weir No. 3 Retrofit	0	220,000	2,000,000	0	0
Big Cypress Basin Office and Field Station Relocation	0	1,900,000	2,600,000	0	0
Golden Gate Canal Weir No.'s 6 and 7 Retrofit	0	0	100,000	1,700,000	0
Golden Gate Canal Weir No. 5 Retrofit	0	0	0	200,000	2,000,000
C-4 Phase 3 Dredging/S-25 Downstream Conveyance	5,200,000	0	0	0	0
S-27 Forward Pump Station	3,000,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sweetwater Berm Phase III	1,210,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sweetwater Berm Phase IV	955,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bearing Replacement	1,190,000	5,230,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
S-5A Horizontal Pump Refurbishment	3,028,000	3,149,000	3,875,000	0	0
Double Wall Piping	200,000	0	0	0	0
Engineering Design Fees	4,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Erosion Control	532,000	0	0	0	0
Hydraulic Pump Replacement G-123	530,000	0	0	0	0
L-8 Tie Back Levee	877,000	0	0	0	0
Lock Hoist Replacement G-36	450,000	0	0	0	0
Lock Hoist Replacement S-135	450,000	0	0	0	0
Okeechobee Field Station B-11 Sewer Lines and Paving	300,000	0	0	0	0
Repowering of S-129, S-131, S-135	2,653,000	0	0	0	0
Automation/Telemetry	3,948,000	2,731,000	0	1,500,000	0
S-4 Fuel Tank Replacement	95,000	0	0	0	0
S-4 Electrical Upgrades	165,000	0	0	0	0
S-21 Structure Repairs (Corrosion Protection)	283,000	0	0	0	0
S-65 Structure Repair for Bank Stabilization	1,079,000	0	0	0	0
S-127 Operations Control Facility	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
S-10E Structure Decommission	80,000	0	0	0	0
Kissimmee Field Station Replacement	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
Dredging	1,500,000	4,265,000	16,841,879	23,433,084	25,500,000
Project Culverts	195,000	2,360,000	2,415,000	8,000,000	0
Pump Station Waterproofing/Hardening	3,268,000	500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	0
Bank Stabilization	132,000	10,745,000	11,775,260	14,142,200	22,300,000
Trash Rakes	2,250,000	5,037,500	5,250,000	2,500,000	2,050,000
Gate Hoist/Operator Replacements	586,000	700,000	260,000	0	0
S-65 A Erosion Repairs	1,581,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$48,101,000**	**$46,682,500**	**$57,694,139**	**$70,157,284**	**$67,654,000**

Land Stewardship Program

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Florida Forever	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wetland Mitigation (Fund Balance)	9,784,000	2,501,250	1,406,250	1,351,250	811,250
External Grant	690,000	90,000	90,000	0	0
Lake Belt Mitigation	3,400,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,900,000
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	630,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Ad-Valorem Sources – District	20,000,000	15,370,360	9,320,000	0	0
Ad-Valorem Sources – Okeechobee Basin	200,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$37,704,000**	**$21,968,610**	**$15,323,250**	**$6,058,250**	**$5,718,250**
USES					
Herbert Hoover Dike ROW/Easement Acquisition	$200,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
Lee Property Land Acquisition – Martin County	20,000,000	15,370,360	9,320,000	0	0
Par Mar/Pal Mar ? Martin County MOU – Land	3,000,000	0	0	0	0
Lake Belt Land/Lake Belt Associated Costs	3,900,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,900,000
Pennsuco Land/Associate Costs	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Shingle Creek Phase II and III Land/Associated Costs	6,189,000	600,000	50,000	40,000	35,000
CREW Land/Associated Costs	345,000	400,000	355,000	310,000	275,000
STA Retrofit	250,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingle Creek Swale – Hydrologic Restoration	200,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingle Creek Road Removal	50,000	250	250	250	250
Rough Island Restoration	100,000	30,000	30,000	0	0
Public Use Access	280,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Starvation Slough Prairie Groundcover and Hydrological Restoration II	100,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Packingham and Buttermilk Slough Restoration	350,000	0	0	0	0
Lightsey Restoration	40,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Gardner-Cobb Marsh Restoration	200,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
TOTAL	**$37,704,000**	**$21,968,610**	**$15,323,250**	**$6,058,250**	**$5,718,250**

Kissimmee Restoration Program

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Florida Forever	$33,255,000	$33,936,750	$12,006,400	$5,010,000	$5,012,000
Ad Valorem Sources – District	1,182,635	0	0	0	0
Ad Valorem Sources – Okeechobee Basin	9,632,815	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**$44,070,450**	**$33,936,750**	**$12,006,400**	**$5,010,000**	**$5,012,000**
USES					
Kissimmee River/Kissimmee Chain of Lakes	$44,070,450	$33,936,750	$12,006,400	$5,010,000	$5,012,000
TOTAL	**$44,070,450**	**$33,936,750**	**$12,006,400**	**$5,010,000**	**$5,012,000**

Lake Okeechobee Program

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Lake Okeechobee Trust Fund	$618,105	$0	$0	$0	$0
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Ad Valorem Sources – Okeechobee Basin	1,350,000	2,350,000	300,000	0	0
TOTAL	**$2,968,105**	**$2,350,000**	**$300,000**	**$0**	**$0**
USES					
Lemkin Creek Urban Treatment System	$2,968,105	$2,350,000	$300,000	$0	$0
TOTAL	**$2,968,105**	**$2,350,000**	**$300,000**	**$0**	**$0**

Mission Support Program

SOURCES	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Capital Financing	$1,653,780	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ad Valorem Sources - Okeechobee Basin	134,500	1,004,500	415,000	2,508,000	2,736,500
TOTAL	**$1,788,280**	**$1,004,500**	**$415,000**	**$2,508,000**	**$2,736,500**
USES					
Building & Improvements	$1,788,280	$1,004,500	$415,000	$2,508,000	$2,736,500
TOTAL	**$1,788,280**	**$1,004,500**	**$415,000**	**$2,508,000**	**$2,736,500**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	**$488,831,707**	**$439,544,461**	**$359,489,030**	**$361,111,027**	**$362,806,229**